The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES, Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

TERMS—$2,00 A YEAR Invariably in Advance.

VOLUME 11. STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 7 1866. NUMBER 9.

STILLWATER MESSENGER

Wednesday, November 7, 1866.

Glory In

THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL!

We have kept our paper back until 3 P. M. in order to congratulate loyal readers. From the mass of telegrams before us, we swing out to the world majorities—

Donnelly, 28,00!

Windom,	5,500 !
Massachusetts,	70,000 !
Illinois,	40,900 !
Michigan,	25,000 !
Wisconsin,	18,000 !
New York,	,5,000 !
Missouri,	25,000 !
Kansas,	5,000 !
New Jersey,	4,000 !

"And the mourners go about the streets," &c.

The Election Yesterday.

The election yesterday in this city was a funny affair. It ought to be dramatized, but we cannot do it today. It shall be done hereafter. In the first place, only one-half our usual vote was polled—for the reason that three hundred voters had gone to the pineries, and many citizens quietly at their homes or places of business.—Instead of polling seven hundred votes, less than four hundred responded to the call of duty.

These circumstances operated against the Republican party. But few Democrats die none ever resign—and of course they were out in full strength. We do not blame them for this—but their hypocritical strategy is reprehensible. No set of men ever opposed the war, or ran away to Canada, or disowned their citizenship more than they, to escape a draft—and yet these fellows appeared upon the stage yesterday as the pretended champions of the soldiers! The dozen different tickets in the field were all headed "Soldier," while the fellows who made the ticket up remained at home, taking the bread from the soldier's wives and defaming the brave men in the field and hospital. That's what they did, and now like cringing, cowardly dastards they have audacity to come around whinering for soldier's votes! And they got a few of them!

We love a soldier—we have reason to love him, whatever his position in the army—but God has given us a right to loathe and hate with an inexpressible hatred the miserable miscreant who always opposed the war—discouraged enlistments—pronounced the war a failure—lamented over Union victories and gloated over rebel triumphs—and at this late day desires to embrace the true Union soldier! If we ever indulged in profanity, we would invoke the righteous curses of an outraged Deity upon such miserable curs! All good men hate them—God himself disowns them. There were many good men on the soldier's ticket—true soldiers and patriots—men worthy of support—but they were thrust into bad company.

We can only give general results this morning as far as heard from, leaving details for our next issue.—In this city Donnelly's majority was three, while the Soldier's local ticket (tainted with Democracy) ran over one hundred ahead. Marine alone balanced the sheet—givinu an even one hundred majority for the straight Republican ticket.

From the lessons of this election, however, we trust our Republican friends will learn wisdom. There is a powerful element in our county that must be respected in the future when the party is making up its jewels, or it will make itself heard and felt more powerfully than it was heard and felt yesterday. We commend this thought to the consideration of all true Republicans.

We give below the majorities of the Republican candidates up to 12 o'clock—Oakdale and Newport to be heard from. These towns will not change the results:

McIlrath—State Auditor.	321	maj.
Hough—Clerk Supreme Court	326	"
Donnelly—Congress,	291	"
Folsom—Senator,	170	"
Jackman—Representative,	141	"
Ayres—Representative,	149	"
Lehmicke—Auditor,	267	"
Jackson—Register,	179	"
Cornman—Court Commissioner	85	"
Van Vorhes—Surveyor,	190	"

—Mr. Forney in his "Occasional" letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, distinctly charges an intention on the part of the President to interfere by force in the Baltimore difficulty. After the case shall have been decided, as it probably has been before this, aga'nst the Commissioners, a new board will be appointed. The *Baltimore American* concludes that the old board will arrest the new one as disturbers of the peace, and that the question will then come before the courts on the arrest. This is the legitimate way to settle the question. But the Baltimore *Sun*, the rebel organ, says that such conduct on the part of the Police Commissioners will be regarded as treason, and intimates that the national forces will be used to oust the present Commissioners. The *American* fears that such an issue may be forced on them, and Forney declares in the letter above alluded to that "if the forcible removal of the Police Commissioners is resisted by force *then the army is to be ordered in to crush the Union men of Maryland.*

The italics are Mr. Forney's. He bases hi conclusions on the *Sun* articles, on the frequent interviews between Governor Swann and President Johnson, on a speech of Montgomery Blair at Laurel Hill, Md., on Thursday last, and on the *Ledger* questions which, he claims, truly developed the Presidential programme. Mr. Forney is on the spot, and with every opportunity to form an opinion; his statements are under his well-known signature of "Occasional," and in his own paper in Philadelphia. The reader can form his own estimate of the correctness of the conclusions arrived at.

Donnelly and Robertson.

Colonel Robertson committed a fatal indiscretion when he challenged Governor Donnelly to a joint discussion of the political issues of the times at St. Paul last Saturday evening. We esteem Col. Robertson as an estimable friend and gentleman; but when he comes in contact with Ignatius Donnelly in political discussion, he bears about the same relation to that gentleman that the milky way does to the blazing noon-day sun. Of course Donnelly had the control of the course, and left the Colonel pleading for mercy.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S LODGES.—Rev. Mr. Gregg, State Deputy, is still busily engaged in organizing Lodges throughout the State. In the last month he has organized ten Lodges in the following places: Lakeland, Maple Grove, Otsego, Elk River, Monticello, Clear Water, Maine Prairie, Fair Haven, Chaska, and Clear Lake. There are now 87 Lodges in the State, 31 of which have been organized since the session of the Grand Lodge in May last. Mr. Gregg's labors are arduous, and he prosecutes the work with untiring energy. In the last month he has spoken to 28 full houses, besides attending to the duties of organizing Lodges, which required three hours at each place, and the balance of his time is consumed in traveling from place to place.

Oil Tanned Moccasin Boots and Shoes, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

Repor of the attendance at the Public Schools of the city of Stillwater, for the month ending Nov. 5, 1866.

	Whole No. enrolled, Boys	Girls	average attendance Boys	Girls	Per cent.
Grammar School by W. L. Butts	3	30	7	28	93
First Intermediate by Miss R. M. Winters	13	18	17	16	92
Second Intermediate by Mrs. M. Burdick,	32	18	29	16	90
Second Intermediate School, by Miss Alice Woodman,	21	17	17	15	92
Primary School by Miss Etta Fay	24	44	23	41	94
Primary School by Miss Julia Hamilton	35	45	28	37	81
Primary School by Miss Alice Hamilton	25	34	19	29	81
Schulenberg School Miss Smith	30	27	25	23	84
	192	232	166	205	

Whole number, 424; average attendance 371, or 88 per cent.

W. HOLCOMBE, Superintendent.

Stillwater, Nov. 6 1866

LOCAL NEWS.

All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed in the best style and at as low rates as any office in the State, at the MESSENGER OFFICE. Send in your orders.

To Advertisers.

If you have lost anything,
If you have found anything,
If you have anything to sell,
If you have anything to buy,
If you have any notice to make public, ADVERTISE in the MESSENGER.

The paper is read in almost every family in the county, and any announcement in its columns will meet the eye of every citizen. You might just as well take down your sign, or put up a placard "not at home," as to keep your name out of the MESSENGER. Don't blame your towns-people or your country customers for going to St. Paul for their pins and hooks-and-eyes if you don't advertise your wares. The people look through the advertising columns of the papers to ascertain where they can find what they want to purchase.

For terms of advertising see fourth page.

MINNESOTA VIEWS can be found at Sinclair & Brothers' Gallery, Main street, Stillwater. Oct. 17-tf.

STERESCOPIC INSTRUMENTS for sale by the same. Oct. 17-tf.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES.—Rev. Mr. Bowen preaches at Armory Hall every Sunday morning at the usual hour. 50-tf

BABBIT METAL.—Several hundred pounds of old type—just as good and much cheaper than babbit metal—can be secured at this office, if applied for soon. Mill-owners, proprietors of reapers or any other machinery needing boxing, will find it to their interest to call.

OUR PAPER TO-DAY.—We haven't got a cold, ain't hoarse, nor haven't got the measles; but between a pres of advertisements which came in at a late hour and an unusual amount of job-work connected with the election and the legitimate business of the times, we have been unable to give our usual amount of local news today. Our inside pages, however, will be found replete with general and miscellaneous news—fourteen solid columns. Next week we will be enabled to accommodate all of our advertisers, and at the same time give more reading matter than any other weekly journal in the State.

Extra 3 ply Carpeting, $2 50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

ACCIDENT.—Miss Maggie O'Brien, a highly esteemed young lady residing in this city, was accidentally thrown from a buggy on Monday evening. In the fall, her right lower limb was caught between the spokes of the wheel, breaking the limb in two places between the knee and ankle. The injury is very painful, but under the treatment of Dr. Noyes it is hoped the injury will be fully restored. Miss O'Brien has the profound sympathies of many friends in this terrible affliction.

Superfine 2-ply Carpeting $1 95 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

EXTENSIVE FARMING.—Mr. Dalrymple, of St. Paul, is about to become a resident of Washington county, and if not already, he soon will be the most extensive farmer in the State. He has now fourteen hundred acres of rich prairie broken in the towns of Cottage Grove and Denmark, all of which will be put in wheat next spring. It is Mr. Dalrymple's design to cultivate two thousand acres. What think you of that kind of farming, ye New Englanders, who content yourselves on little mountainous and boulder-accursed forties? From a single standpoint, the whole of these magnificent possessions can be taken in at a glance. What a picture for an artist—to witness two thousand acres of golden grain nodding and rustling in the sun-light of a bright July morning? It would be woath a trip across the continent to witness such a scene.

Hemp Carpeting 50 to 65 cents per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

AN OLD DRUG HOUSE.—The advertisement of Messrs. Carli & Co. w ll attract the attention of our readers to-day. Being one of the first drug houses in the city, Messrs. Carli & Co. have continued right along in the regular course of success until they have built up a mammoth business. Jo. Carli's motto has ever been—"In the bright lexicon of youth, there is no such word as fail." We refer, with pleasure, to their advertisement.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

MITE SOCIETY.—The Mite Society of the First Presbyterian Church will meet with Rev. Mrs. Howell next Thursday afternoon and evening. A full attendance is desirable.

ANTI-HORSE THIEVES.—The meeting called for last Saturday evening to form a mutual protection association against the depredations of horse thieves, was not largely attended. A temporary organization was effected, when the Society adjourned to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Holcombe's Hall. It is earnestly to be desired that an efficient organization will be effected.

A NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Hersey, Staples & Doe swing out their sign to-day as successors to the old and well-established firm of Hersey, Staples & Hall. The old firm was one of the most reliable houses in the city, and from the well-known business integrity of the young gentlemen composing the new, we predict for them a business career as successful as that of their predecessors. See the advertisements of Messrs. Hersey, Staples & Doe, and then give them a call.

Stair Carpeting at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

REVERSING THE ENGINE.—The short crops of corn and oats (short for Minnesota, but huge for other portions of the country,) has induced farmers to believe that before spring they will receive fabulous prices for their commodities, and hence they have refused to sell their surplus at any price. The result is, that very many of our heavy lumbermen, livery men and others, have gone below to lay in their supplies of corn and oats—thus making Minnesotu an importing instead of an exporting State so far as these two commodities are concerned. On Monday the Lady Pike discharged som six thousand bushels of corn and oats, and almost every boat comes in heavily freighted.—These things are all wrong, and will result in salutary lessons to farmers who arenow refusing to sell at remunerative prices.

Oil Carpetings at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

WHO THREW THAT LAST BRICKBAT?—Passing from our office towards Chestnut street a few days since, and when immediately under the scaffolding in front of the First National Bank, we heard something "drap." After making a few desperate leapt to the rear, the "special artist" looked in front to see who was injured. It appeared that a careless fellow, who was propelling an Irish buggy up the steep ascent—about thirty feet—dumped off a rock weighing about fifty pounds. The missile just missed us, but it took the hod off of the shoulder of one of our milesian fellow-citizens. A lucky escape for two of us.

Margerson's Custom Made Boots, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

FINE ENTERTAINMENT.—Prof. Bill D. J. Travis, gave three of his splendid exhibitions in this city last week—being a panoramic view of the prominent war scenes connected with the Army of the Cumberland. Prof. Travis was the "Special Artist" for Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie's Magazine, and he has now transferred to canvass the splendid sketches which were furnished for those standard works in a style that places him in the front rank of American artists.—His exhibitions were all well attended, and gave unbounded satisfaction. On Monday afternoon near four hundred scholars from our public schools were in attendance. The Professor will spend the present week in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The citizens of those places should give him crowded houses.

BOOK-KEEPING,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Penmanship.

These branches will be taught, day and evening, in Messenger Office building, second floor, front room. Young men who desire a thorough course in Book-keeping will find equal advantages with those offered in the Commercial Colleges of the country. Plain Writing taught on the Spencerian system. The school is now open, where further information may be obtained.

A. C. MONROE.

Stillwater, Nov. 6, 1866.—9 4t

THE REBEL COON COMING DOWN.—The Charleston *Daily News* concludes an editorial upon the recent elections in the North with the following words: "Disagreeable as the prospect may be, we are forced to conclude that, without any power in the United States to control the tide of events we are drifting slowly back into the Union on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment, and that we will only cease to occupy our present anomalous position when we are represented in Congress by men who can take the test oath, and when our State offices are filled by men who have never violated an express oath of allegiance to the United States."

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Republicans took up Colville, a wounded soldier, and elected him to an office with a good salary and but little to do. The Democrats take him, a renegade, and place him in nomination where he is as certain to be defeated as the sun is to rise. Which party is the tried friend of the soldiers?

Hon. Charles Sumner, the Massachusetts Senator, who has become the husband of Mrs. Hooper, of Boston, writes a private letter from Newport, which he finishes by quoting the *Spectator*, saying: "I shall endeavor to live hereafter suitable to a man in my station, as a prudent head of a family, a good husband, a careful father (when it shall so happen), and as your most sincere friend.

C. SUMNER.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says that about forty members of the newly elected Legislature of North Carolina will favor the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and that the remaining one hundred and thirty members are friendly to the President.

TO FARMERS ONLY.—*The Best Time to Put in Rye.*—We asked a farmer once what was the best time to put in rye? He looked at his watch and replied:

"*This is about my hour.*"

The rye was immediately put in. All seasons are the same for putting in that kind of rye.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

MAMMOTH CASH HOUSE.

HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA,

At the old stand of HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL,

CORNER MAIN AND MYRTLE STREETS,

Offer to the trade of Washington County and the Saint Croix Valley, at prices which defy competition,

The Most Attractive

—AND—

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

General Merchandise

Ever on sale in Stillwater.

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

WOOLENS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COL'D and BL'K ALPACCA, PLAID EMPRESS CLOTH, LADIES CLOTH, PLAID, do do PLAIN, ALL WOOL DELAINE, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, DELAINES, TABLE DAMASK, LINEN DIAPER, AMERICAN and RUSSIAN CRASH, NAPKINS, &c. &c. COTTON FLANNELS, SHIRTING STRIPES, SHAWLS, YANKEE NOTIONS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, KNIT WORSTED GOODS, DENIMS,

BROWN & BLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.

An Immense stock of —OF—

CLOTHING.

CARPETING,

Hartford Manufacturing Company's Best Goods.

Extra 3-ply, Superfine & Extra 2-ply, Venetian stair, Hemp Carpeting, Velvet & Jute Rugs.

HATS & CAPS.

Otter bound caps, St. Paul style, Silk Plush caps.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WM. MARGERSON & SONS' Celebrated Custom made Boots—"Large enough for any man, or small enough for any boy." Ladies' "C. O. D." Boots in Lasting, Calf, Goat and Kid. New pairs given where the "C. O. D." Boots prove defective, if but little worn when returned. Also, a full line of ot er makes at very low figures.

Meriden Britiania Co., and Rogers Bro. Silver Plated Ware, Branded "A, No. 1."

IRON TABLE SPOONS, TIN and SUGAR SPOONS, DESERT SPOONS, | BUTTER KNIVES, SALT SPOONS, MUSTARD SPOONS, &C.

An Immense Stock of

HARDWARE.

IRON, STEEL and NAILS.

50 Doz. B. Kelley's and North Wayne axes. New House Traps. Coil Chain, from ¼ inch to ⅝ inch diameter.

STOVES.

Troy and Pittsburg casting. Tin ware, made of one X tin.

CROCKERY.

WHITE GRANITE WARE, C C WARE, GLASS WARE.

LAMPS.

PLAIN GLASS, CUT GLASS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, CHINA.

ALSO, a large stock of Parian marble goods, consisting of 'A. Lincoln' busts, Vases, Moustache cups, &c. &c., "just the kind for Christmas presents."

CORDAGE—All sizes. PAPER HANGINGS—A new and large assortment; prices from 15 cents to one dollar per roll. SHADES—Cottage shades, Rustic shades, Green paper shades, Painted shades. A full and complete stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Beef, Flour & Grain, Baltimore Canned Fruits, by the case or can. Those persons who did not "put up" any fruit this fall in consequence of high price of sugars, will do well to give us a call, as we are bound to sell.

DRIED FRUITS—75 bbls dried apples, dried peaches, prunes, dried currants, raisins, &c.

OILS.—Carbon Oil, Lard Oil, Blea Whale Oil, Boiled Linseed Oil.

GLASS.

TO LUMBERMEN we offer superior inducements for every thing that goes to make an outfit for "the woods"—such as axes, broad axes, adzes, cross-cut saws, planes, augers, bits, drawing-knives, spoke shaves, Farriers' tools, Files, Hickory ox-bows, fine finish. Blankets and blanketing, Camp Kettles, Bake ovens, Bean pots, Fry pans, Tin Bakers, Cordage, &c. &c.

Stillwater, Nov., 1866.—9 6w

Dont Read This

CARLI & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

STILLWATER, MINN.,

Desire to speak a piece: ss., viz., to wit namely, as follows -

If in order, would say that we are in receipt of and constantly receiving a full, vast and varied assortment, stock and supply of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

OILS, GLASSWARE,

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,

CURTAINS, WALL PAPER AND BORDERING.

BIRD CAGES, TOILET SOAPS,

Perfumery,

CUTLERY, HUNTING & FISHING

APPARATUS.

STATIONERY, Dry and Wet, The latter for medicinal purposes only.

We would call particular attention to a novel article in the way of a Pocket Lantern, a desideratum long needed. Call and see it.

CITY DRUG STORE.

Lake House Building.

Stillwater, Nov. 1866.—9

ST. PAUL

Foundry & Machine Shop.

Third & Wacouta streets, St. Paul, Minn.

BRAINARD & CO.

Are now prepared to do all kinds of Castings and Machine Work, also Copper, Sheet Iron, and Smith Work, a superior style and finish, and at low prices.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PUTTING UP HOT AIR FURNACES.

The highest cash price paid for old iron and copper.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

H. J. BRAINARD. A. WILSON. W. H. WEBB.

Notice to Lumbermen.

The undersigned have for sale 15 tons of good hay, within three miles of the south end of Rice Lake on Yellow River, and the following goods at their store:

5700 lbs Corn Meal,
20 prs Brown Blankets, $5 50 to $6 a pair.
Buckskin Moccasins and Mittens,
Good Plug Tobacco by the box at 75 cents a pound.

And many other goods at equally low figures. For further particulars inquire at their store at St. Croix Fall, Wis.

P. B. LACY & CO.

Nov. 6.—9 3w

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, ss.—In Probate Court.—In the matter of the estate of Francis Clegg, late of said county deceased.

James Clegg of said county, having made application to the Court for an order of distribution of the estate and effects of Francis Clegg deceased, among the heirs at law.

It is ordered that the proofs necessary to such decree be taken before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county on the 30th day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Stillwater Messenger, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

H. R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater, Nov. 3, 1866.

TAKEN UP,

On the 4th of November, one gray horse and one bay mare. The owner is requested to call and pay charges and receive the property

A. S. RAENAR.

Stillwater, Nov. 6, 1866.

$10 REWARD.

Strayed on the 27th September, 3 COWS, two red, and one red and white. No bell. For any information of them the above will be paid by F. J. CURTIS.

Stillwater, Oct. 10, 1866.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber, a broad-horned, red and white speckled OX, with I. S. branded on the nigh horn. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which may lead to his recovery.

JOHN OLIVER.

Lakeland, Nov. 5, 1866.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Foreign Anxiety for the Fate of Jeff. Davis.

Intercessions of the Pope.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, October 29.

Again and again have the courts of Europe expressed to the authorities at Washington their strong desire for the safety of Jeff. Davis. From the large quantities of letters deposited in the archieves of State Department we present the following, showing the desire of European Governments for Mr. Davis's life, and Mr. Seward's answer. The nation will agree with the Secretary of State that "the United States are not in a temper favorable to the making of apologies or explanations to European statesmen and politicians for matters which do not affect foreign nations and which relate exclusively to our domestic affairs:"

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, Paris May 26, 1866.

SIR: I fear our Government will not succeed in giving entire satisfaction to the ruling classes on this side of the Atlantic, whatever we may do. They seemed very much dissatisfied, at the commencement of the war, that our armies were not more destructive; when they became more destructive, the same parties censured us for bloodthirstiness and insensibility for the blessings of peace. Now that peace has come, and we have reason to count upon a general jubilee in Europe, there appears to be more discontent than ever. The great grievances at present are, first, President Johnson's proclamation offering a reward for the delivery of Davis to the officers of justice; second, the reported emigration of discharged soldiers to Mexico; third, the trial of Booth's accomplices with closed doors.

The readiness with which all these prestiges are siezed to weaken the impression which our unexpected triumph over what were deemed insurmountable embarassments has a tendency to produce, shows how great is the importance attached here to our example.

The proclamation putting a price on Davis's head will be generally condemned by the Latin race, who are so accustomed to see a price put upon the heads of their most meritorious citizens that they feel an instinctive sympathy for any one wearing that flattering penalty. I think nothing that has happened during our war has produced so unpleasant an effect upon our friends here, though their impressions always yield to proper explanations when there is an opportunity of making them.

* * * * * * *

I am, Sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant, JOHN BIGELOW.
Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 12, 1866.

SIR:—Your dispatch of May 26, No. 107, has been received, treats only of familiar questions; but it treats of these with special earnestness. For this reason I reply in this communication to your suggestions, although I have considered the same subject so recently as the 3d of June, when I transmitted to you the views of the President.

You inform me that the proclamation putting a price on Davis' head has produced an unpleasant effect upon the friends of the United States, and that it is particularly condemned by the Latin race. Treason and the raising of civil war, in some European States, are, for obvious reasons, regarded by mankind as venial offenses. In the United States they are looked upon with far greater severity, for reasons which it is not necessary that I should now explain. With such severity crimes of the present insurgents in the United States are regarded by the Government and by the loyal portion of the people of this country. The time, indeed is rapidly coming on when these crimes will be lamented with greater sincerity, and condemned with greater earnestness, in the region which civil war has left desolate, than any political crime or casualty which has recently occurred in Europe has been lamented or condemned on that continent. The United States are not in a temper favorable to the making of apologies or explanations to European statesmen and politicians for matters which do not affect foreign nations, and which relate exclusively to our domestic affairs. I have, therefore, to request that you will make no explanations or apology for the action which this Government has hitherto pursued, and, as events shall transpire, may be found to be pursuing, in relation to Rebels who, without cause or necessity or excuse, have not only spread desolation and death throughout a large portion of the United States, but have employed energies of surpassing strength in the effort to invoke the intervention of foreign powers to make that desolation more ruinous as well as perpetual. I state, however, for your own information, that the Executive Department has taken, as yet, no definite action with regard to judicial proceedings against Jefferson Davis. Other subjects of greater urgency have, thus far, engaged its attention.

* * * * * * *

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. KING TO MR HUNTER.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT ROME, June 2, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular from the State Department under date of May 16, inclosing two copies of the President's proclamation of May 10, relative to insurgent cruisers, one of which I am directed to communicate, without delay, to the Government to which I am accredited. In accordance with these instructions, I this morning presented to the Cardinal Secretary of State a copy of the proclamation in question, with a brief explanation of its contents.

I availed myself of the opportunity to converse with his eminence on the subject of American affairs. He rejoiced, he said, to see that the war was entirely over, and that the questions remaining to be disposed of were of trifling importance compared with the great one which had been so effectually settled. Alluding to the capture of Jefferson Davis, the Cardinal expressed the hope that the Government might find it consistent with its views of duty to spare the life which he had forfeited to the outraged laws of his country. I remarked to his eminence that of one thing at least he might rest assured—that no feeling of vengeance would dictate the course pursued, and that fewer victims would fall at the close of our great civil war than in any other similar struggle recorded in history. * * * *

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, RUFUS KING.
Hon. W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

MR. KING TO MR SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT ROME, June 24, 1865

SIR—I have received from the State Department copies of the Presidential proclamations of April 11, and May 2, 9, 10 and 22, as also of the notification issued by the Secretary of State, dated June 2, relating to foreign passports.

The anniversaries of the election and coronation of the present Pope, occurring on the 17th and 21st instant, were duly honored in Rome. In accordance with custom, all the members of the diplomatic corps now here called to offer to his Holiness their congratulations upon the happy return of these (to him) memorable days. During my interview with the Holy Father, he spoke with much feeling about American affairs, expressed the sincere pleasure which it gave him to learn that the war was ended, and desired me to convey to the President his best wishes for the success of the administration and the complete restoration of peace, prosperity, and public order. He asked several questions about our national debt, remarking, in the connection, that ours was a country of wonders and of resources apparently so vast that even a debt of such magnitude need cause no disquiet. His Holiness seemed greatly interested in the probable fate of the leaders of the great rebellion, and especially of Jefferson Davis, expressing the hope that his life might be spared, and no victims offered up on the altar of the restored Union. But as for the conspirators and assassins who had struck down President Lincoln and attempted the murder of the Secretary of State, he was entirely content that, in their case, justice should do her perfect work. I repeated to his Holiness the assurance which I had heretofore given to Cardinal Antonelli, that no life would be wantonly, vengefully, or unnecessarily taken, and that the greatest civil war the world had ever seen would close with the smallest number of victim recorded in history.

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I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, RUFUS KING.
Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c.

MR. KING TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, At Rome, Nov. 18, 1865.

SIR:—I had the honor yesterday, of an interview with the Holy Father, and enjoyed a long and interesting conversation with him about American affairs, as well as the condition of things in Italy and Europe. The Pope had many questions to ask about the progress of events in the United States, and expressed great satisfaction at the return of peace and the reconstruction of the Union. He inquired particularly as to the health of the President, whose life, he trusted, would be spared, that he might finish the work he had so well begun. He warmly approved the clemency which had been shown the rebel leaders, and hoped, he said, that Jefferson Davis would also receive the executive pardon.

* * * * * * *

After taking my leave of his Holiness, I paid the customary visit to the Cardinal Secretary of State, and was received by him with his wonted kindness and courtesy. His eminence, who watches with close attention the progress of events in America, referred with great satisfaction to the reported interview of a delegation from South Carolina with the President of the United States, and to the language used and the sentiments avowed by Mr. Johnson on that occasion. His eminence cordially assented to the justice of the President's views, and expressed his warm and earnest approval of the course pursued by the Federal authorities in reestablishing law, order and civil government among the people of the States so lately in rebellion against the Union. A policy at once wise and so human deserved, as it could not fail, as he thought, to secure complete success.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RUFUS KING.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Martin Farquhar Tupper.

An English critic writes as follows apropos to the appearance of the "Bijou" edition and the two hundreth thousand of Tupper's Proverbial Philosopqy:

"We were about to make some idle remarks upon this wonderful work, when we happened to open the volume, and lighted by accident upon the following lines:

'Cease, fond caviller at wisdom, to be satisfied that everything is wrong; be sure that there is good necessity for everything, even for the flourishing of evil.'

"We accepted at once the *sors Tupperiana*, and feel assured, in the exercise of faith rather than reason, that there is good necessity for the flourishing of 'Proverbial Philosophy.' We hope that we shall thus escape the designation of 'fond caviller,' and in the full conviction of whatever is right, even the issue of 200,000 copies of the work in question, trust that wisdom may be justified of all her children, the 200,000 purchasers included, though we do not see quite how."

A Sapphire and an merald.

From the New York Tribune.

Among the treasures in the collection of Mr. John A. Reed, at No. 791 Broadway, are the finest sapphire and emerald that are now for sale anywhere in the world. They are not the largest nor the finest that exist, but they are the largest and finest that can be bought, and as there are plenty of ambitious amateurs in the world with purses of preternatural length, who are always on the lookout for such prizes, we advise the reader to go and see these lovely crystals while he may, before they are carried off to glitter on some new Belinda's neck, a foil to her eyes, or locked up in a cabinet, or hid in a miser's chest. The sapphire is the larger of these stones, but it is hard to judge between its deep and lordly blue and the clear green of the emerald, which is the finer. The one would give its owner many things in perpetual fee. A sunbright sky, violets in the May woods, loveliest eyes, deep ocean water; all these the owner of such a sapphire as Mr. Reed's can see by opening the case that holds it. The emerald, though it paint fewer pictures on the retina, has yet this well-known power, that it keeps the eye that looks at it every day in perfect health, and stronger and stronger into the most fabulous old age. It is concentrated green of grass and the young spring leaves, and this accounts for its eye-healing quality. As if these stones were not beautiful and satisfying enough in themselves, Mr. Reed has surrounded each of them with a setting of diamonds of that soft, liquid glow which is so rare now-a-days as to make a man wonder whether the diamonds that sparkled on certain white hands he used to caress in childhood were not a different stone from the cold crystals that are worn in such profusion to-day alike by belles and butchers. The necklaces of which these fine stones and their settings are the pendants, are composed of Persian pearls of a beauty and perfection, pearl by pearl, not easily matched.

THE CROPS.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture on the Crops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The monthly report of Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, says: Returns of the local correspondents up to the 1st of October verify in all essential particulars the statements respecting the crops contained in previous monthly exhibitions. The condition of corn has suffered some deterioration from early frosts and excessive rains, but crops are larger than the largest ever previously chronicled in the country. In the production of wheat, next to corn, one of the most important cereals, our agricultural population has been unfortunate for the present year, now nearly completed. The yield will not vary much from 143,000,000 bushels, showing a percentage of decrease, which is fully compensated by the comparatively superior quality of the grain. There is 1,000,000 more than the crop of 1859, and is within 5,000,000 of a product in proportion to the increased population. The diminution in the South is more apparent. The estimates point to less than 17,000,000 bushels in the eleven States heretofore unrepresented, a fraction less than five tenths of the crop of 1859. It is worthy of remark, in connection with the diminution of the past three seasons, that the wheat crop of England has been likewise deficient since 1864.

The California wheat crop, of which little note has been publicly made in connection with the present crop, is excessive. In 1860 the product of this young State was nearly 6,000,000 bushels. Now it is claimed by leading California agriculturalists that the surplus for export will nearly double that quantity.

It is evident that the entire wheat crop will exceed, by several millions, that of 1859, when the yield was reported at 173,104,924 bushels. There were then five and a half bushels to each individual. In 1866, the estimates point to five bushels to each inhabitant. There is no ground then for apprehension of scarcity, and little excuse in the amount of the crop for starvation prices.

The yield of oats is extraordinary, and the quality excellent. The indications point to an increase from 171,492,072 bushels of 1859, to 271,912,695 in 1866. It is the only crop in the South that maintains an equality with its last census exhibit.

Hay is less in quantity than in the previous year, by from one to two tenths, but is better in quality.

An analysis of the Southern returns up to October 1, does not warrant a reduction of the former cotton estimate much below 1,750,000 bales, though it is too early for the usual estimate.

THE GRAPE CROP.

A Disastrous Failure and its Causes.

Cincinnati Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Our vineyard men are picking the grape berries from their stocks. Such lamentable sights I never saw before. Two or three berries to about 40 decayed ones! If each bunch never had more one could stand it, but in spring there is always great promise which our summer effectually kills. Our vine dressers are giving it up, and every year diminishes the number of acres of vineyards and restores them to rougher vegetation, such as corn and grass. Mr. Longworth was not among the first growers; he followed others; nor did he ever bestow on vineyards special care. All he inaugurated was carelessness in vineyards, and the diligent Germans, who worked in vineyards with that pertinacious nicety which they had learned from their fathers, were sneered at. Mr. Longworth persisted in the mischievous idea that vineyards must be Americanized, and that all the world had only been waiting for her Catawba, or some other American grape, or for some mammoth vineyards, to obtain good wine; and so little did he know about wines that he actually prized more highly that which is most disagreeable in our wine, viz.: its peculiar acidity. Mr. Longworth engaged in vineyards from patriotic motives, and he sacrificed vine-dressing to patriotism; hence his know-nothingism on the whole subject. He met with no success in grape culture, nor in wine-making either, but lost large sums by both, and this because he was riding a hobby all the time while engaged in this business. He had a large income from other sources, and this concealed his losses by wine from the public eye. Being a rich man he had many imitators, but the only men who made money out of vineyards are a class of men who, very different from Longworth, start out with knowing that vineyards cost much hard labor; these are hard-working Swiss, French and German vine-dressers. They, with their small patches, on spots selected with a full understanding of the kind of ground and exposure required for vineyards, planted vines according to methods approved of in Europe, cultivated them with industrious care, and carefully gathered their grapes, as their fathers had taught them, and wine in the right way. These have prospered in a small way, but they yielding to an unpropitious climate, and are reducing their vineyards every year.

We must, in vineyards make a new start. Slovenliness must be repudiated. Longworth's Americanism won't do. Far from our soils or our atmosphere, as Longworth took for granted, being better adapted to grape culture than Europe, they are less so; and the same is true of American grape vines. They have all the acids of cider in too large a degree, and need cultrue to remove it. The grapes of Europe owe their fine flavor to a culture of a thousand years; improved constantly by highly intelligent methods, and unless we can find some way to shield our grapes against the stinging influences of the peculiar radiation of heat on our western land, and the piercing rays of our sunshine upon wet vegetation, and against the extremes to which our vines are subjected, which gives them a surfeit one day and an excessive hunger or thirst the next, and which feeds them with substances really foreign to good wine, unless we can do this, we shall have to abandon grape-vines as an open field culture. This is my experience of thirty years and I give it for others to reflect upon.

Twice Married and Still a Maid.

In the great Paris Exhibition there will be a painting with the simple title of "The Widow." A terrible fact connected with this picture is thus related: "The lady is the Countess D——, who, although only twenty-four years of age, has been twice widowed. She is said to be of humble birth; but when only sixteen years of age, her great beauty attracted the attention of the Marquis de U——, who married her. On leaving the church, however, the Marquis was assassinated by some obscure rival, and the lady was left a widow with an immense fortune. The Marquis retired to a convent, where she remained until her twentieth year. She had made a journey to various parts of Europe, and visited, among other places, St. Petersburg, where one of the most wealthy boyards of Russia placed at her feet his heart, his diamonds and his millions. The marriage was celebrated in the house of the bridegroom's mother, in a remote part of Russia, some distance from her own estate. The newly married couple left for their new home in a magnificent sleigh. On the way they were attacked by wolves, and the Count, in trying to defend his bride, made a false step, fell out of the sleigh into the snow, and was immediately devoured by the wolves. The horses, mad with terror, dashed off with immense speed, and did not stop until they arrived at the Count's chateau, which was brilliantly illuminated for the newly married couple."

—General Thomas W. Sweeney, (late of the Fenian army,) it is said, will be restored to his former rank in the United State army, on his own application.

GEORGE PEABODY.

His Love for the Whole Union.

The following is a part of his speech made at Baltimore on the 26th inst. If such sentiments were prevalent North and South, there would be little need of political reconstruction:

"And here I may well refer to a subject, which, though of a personal nature, has its bearings on what I have said. I have been told several times that I have been accused of want of devotion to the Union; and I take this occasion to place myself right, for I have not a word of apology, not a word of retraction to utter. Fellow citizens: The Union of the States of America was one of the earliest objects of my childhood's reverence; for the independence of our country my father bore arms in some of the darkest days of the Revolution; and from him his example I learned to love and honor that Union. Later in life I learned more full its inestimable worth, perhaps more fully than most have done, for born and educated at the North, then living for nearly twenty years at the South, and thus learning in the best school the character and life of her people; finally, in the course of a long residence abroad, being thrown in intimate contact with individuals of every section of our glorious land, I came, as do most Americans who live long in foreign lands, to love our country as a whole; to know and take pride in all her sons as equally countrymen; to know no North, no South, no East, no West; and so I wish publicly to avow that, during the terrible contest through which our nation has passed, my sympathies are still and always were with the Union—that my uniform course tended to assist but never to injure the credit of the government of the Union, and at the close of the war three-fourths of all the property I possessed had been invested in United States government and State securities, and remains so at this time. But none the less could I fail to feel charity for the South; to remember that political opinion is far more a matter of birth and education than of calm and unbiased reason. Even you and I, my friends, had we been born at the South—born to the feelings, beliefs, and perhaps prejudices, of Southern men—might have taken the same course which was adopted by the South, and have cast in our lot with those who have fought, as all must admit, so bravely for what they believe to be their rights. Never, therefore, during the war or since, have I permitted the contest, or any passions engendered by it, to interfere with the social relations and warm friendships which I had formed for a very large number of the people of the South. I blamed and shall always blame the instigators of the strife and sowers of dissension, both at the North and at the South. I believed, and do still believe, that bloodshed might have been avoided by mutual conciliation. But after the great struggle had actually commenced I could see no hope for the glorious future of America save in the success of the armies of the Union; and in reviewing my whole course, there is nothing which I could change if I would, nor which I would change it I could. And now, after the lapse of these eventful years, I am more deeply, more earnestly, more painfully convinced than ever of our need of mutual forbearance and conciliation, of Christian charity and forgiveness, of united effort to bind up the fresh and broken wounds of our nation."

Quebec a City of Conflagrations.

No city on the continent has suffered so often and severely from fire as Quebec. The lower or French part of the city has been especially afflicted. St. Roche exhibits numerous evidences of the conflagrations which have from time to time, taken place within its limits, and we are informed by telegraph that it has again been swept by the devouring flames. The whole of Lower Quebec, in fact, presents, or rather, did a few months since, the appearance of a burnt district. These fires have occurred as follows:

On the 28th day of May, 1845, a tannery took fire, and before the flames could be arrested the whole of St. Roche was in ruins. For an entire mile there was a mass of red living flame to be seen, remorselessly licking up shops, dwelling houses, churches, ships and shipyards. After raging all day the flames were finally arrested by blowing up two houses in the Rue Canoterie. Scattered among the ruins were the charred remains of men, women and children and many animals. One year later, to a day, another fire burst forth in St. John street, and the whole of St. Johns shared the same fate as St Roche.

These two conflagrations rendered houseless sixteen thousand people, destroyed three thousand buildings and property to the value of ten or twelve millions of dollars. Forty persons perished in the flames of the second conflagration. Charity sermons were preached through the United Kingdom in behalf of the sufferers, and upward of a million of dollars were raised for them in England and the United States. The ruined districts were, to some extent, restored, though with a very inferior class of buildings.

In July, of last year, another large fire broke out directly beneath the citadel, along the banks of the St. Lawrence (facing Point Levi,) and swept the buildings away for a long distance. Again, in the closing days of September, 1865, yet another conflagration burst forth in St. Roche consuming sixty more buildings. There must certainly be a great lack of means to cope with the elements, or these disastrous fires would not occur.

The Fenian Trials in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe, Oct. 27.

THE SENTENCE OF FATHER M'MAHON.

His Lordship asked the prisoner (Rev. John McMahon) if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

The prisoner spoke briefly, in a somewhat excited manner, and in a voice broken from emotion and a natural defect in his utterance. He said before God and the world he was not guilty. At the time that Milligan and Sullivan said he was in Fort Erie, before God and those present he was in Buffalo. He was honestly on his journey to Montreal, and was not guilty. If guilty, he would have submitted; but his blood would cry for vengeance on those who had taken away his life. He left home on the 30th of May last to go on a journey to Montreal. He went on the cars at 8 o'clock and arrived in Buffalo at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, the 31st of May. He stopped at the Franklin house all night, and had breakfast there. In the morning he visited friends named Vaughan. He crossed the river by the ferry-boat at 7 o'clock, on the way to Montreal. He lost his way there through excitement. Here the prisoner stopped, apparently broken down, and gave no explanation of his course on the Canada side.

The crier made the usual proclamation that all should keep silence while the sentence of death was being pronounced, and the judge proceeded to address the prisoner as follows:

JOHN MCMAHON—The jury have found you guilty upon evidence which I think admits of no doubt that you were present with those people, and lent them all the countenance and assistance in your power, is very clear; and it is a pity that a clergyman of your church, which upon all occasions has discouraged bloodshed and war, should be found in such a situation. It is a pity that you so far forgot the traditions of your church as to be engaged in an enterprise of such a nature. If you had not gone there, as you would have us believe, to whisper consolation in the ears of the dying, you would not stand in the peril you now do. If you had staid till a conflict had taken place, and then gone and declared what were your intentions, no one would have molested you. However inimical to your church he might be, not a man in the province would have said no to your mission in that respect. But you did not come in that way, but came to give encouragement and help the men who had faith in your power and authority, and they went boldly on in the knowledge that you were there to help them and give them the consolation of religion if they fell. How sad it is that you could encourage men who believed so much in your power, to plunder and murder our peaceable people. I have a painful duty to perform which I would like to avoid. But I am but the humble instrument of the law. You will have every opportunity if I have given any wrong direction to the jury or made any mistake, to make application for redress. I will not exercise the power which is given me by an act passed since the commission of the offence of which you have been found guilty, to have the sentence of the law carried out immediately. There is no necessity for immediate punishment. You have had an impartial trial, and the jury, I think, have come to a right conclusion according to the law. I do not wish to harrow up your feelings by any observations I could make. These could be of little use to you now, and therefore I will refrain. But I will say this—that if you had acted as the clergyman of your church have in all ages done, you would have tried to dissuade these men from the course they took. I have no farther observations to make. The sentence of the court upon you is, that you be taken to the place from whence you came, there to be detained until the 13th day of December next, and on that day to be taken from thence to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy on your soul.

THE PRISONER.

Rev. John McMahon was born in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, about 1820, and is consequently 46 years old. He studied for the ministry, according to his statement, in the university of St. Mary's Chicago, and after serving as a priest in various parts, was lately appointed to Andersonville, Madison county, Ind. He was parish priest there until the time of his arrest, at Fort Erie, on the morning of the 3d of June.

Miss Fannie Seward.

The New York Times has the following notice of Miss FANNIE SEWARD, daughter and youngest child of Secretary Seward:

Since the death of his wife, Mr. Seward's affections have clung most closely and fondly to his daughter, whose character, resembling her mother's was calculated to win love and tender regard from all who knew her. She was eminently quiet and unobtrusive in her manner, shrinking always from public notice, seeking happiness in the pursuits, duties and enjoyments of domestic life, and ministering with constant and solicitous assiduity to the wants and welfare of those around her. Yet she had a strength of character far beyond what any casual observer would detect, and was equal to any emergency, no matter how trying and terrible it might be. The fearless courage with which she threw herself between her father's breast and the uplifted knife of the assassin Payne, and the tenacity with which she clung to his arm, and sought to divert his deadly aim, attest this trait in her character. Payne afterward said that if he could have made up his mind to strike her out of his way he could have accomplished his purpose upon the Secretary, but that her face, between his weapon and her father, disarmed him; he had not the heart to take her life also. Mr Seward's attashment to her was always most warm and devoted. While travelling in Europe he never retired at night without writing to her full descriptions of all he had seen and heard during the day; she was always in his thoughts when absent and always closely watchful of her happiness and comfort at home. That home, already so shadowed with gloom, will be darker than ever now that she who gave so much of its light has left it forever.

The Recent Catholic Council in Baltimore—A Fraud on the Fathers of the Church.

We learn that a considerable degree of indignation was caused among the prelates of the Catholic church, recently in council in Baltimore, on account of the purloining and publishing of certain documents which were not intended for the eye of the vulgar. It seems that the letters of Cardinal Barnabo to Archbishop Spalding, with the subject matters that were to be discussed and acted on—all in Latin—were printed exclusively for the use of the members of the Council. There were but forty-five copies struck off, so as to allow one for each bishop; and to guard against accidents there were particular instructions given that each Bishop might exhibit the document to the priests of his own diocese, and to no other human being. In spite of these precautions, however, a prowling reporter of one of the daily journals of this city, not having the fear of the Church before his eyes, and instigated, probably, by the old enemy of the Church, managed to get possession of the precious documents, carry them off and have their contents published. But, to make matters worse, the translation made of them is represented as having been as incorrect as King James' version of the Bible. The reverend fathers were justly indignant first, at the perpetration of the fraud, and next at the distorted translation that was given to the public. We are glad that our skirts are clear and that no attache of ours was guilty either of purloining the documents or of making a mis-translation of them, and we pity the unfortunate devil who has the two-fold crime to answer for. In this connection we state that a pastoral to the catholics of the United States is to be issued in a few days by the prelates assembled in Council.—[N. Y. Herald, 27th.

Every-day Life of General Grant.

The Washington correspondent of the Providence Journal relates the following:

"I have just been thinking of an incident related to me a day or two ago of General Grant, told me by an officer of his staff, that is so perfectly characteristic of the men that I am induced to repeat it here. It seems that a few days after his appointment and confirmation as the General of the United States army it was known that his commission was signed and awaiting him at the White House; and the next day, in honor of the great event, all of the headquarter officers appeared in full dress to accompany their chief, as they supposed, while he formally received his commission. But while they were waiting for him to summon them to attend him, a man attired in a duster, an old pair of gray pantaloons and a slouched hat was to be seen entering the President's house. Very soon he appeared with a piece of parchment in his hand, and walked to the War Department. He stopped in the office of the notary public, and the clerk in informing old General Thomas, who was in the adjoining room, of the job before him, remarked that the visitor before him was a rough old fellow. General Thomas returned and the required oath was taken. The man who took the oath was General U. S. Grant. The commission was that of General, United States Army.

"Prosperity has not harmed General Grant. He loves vain display and affectation no more than he did six years ago. His old friends are his friends still. Quietly and happily he lives here with his family. Mornings about nine o'clock he can be seen on his way to his office, ofttimes accompanied by his little son on horse-back, followed by but one orderly, who is more of an object of use than of show. He takes great pleasure in his horses, and has collected as fine a stud as are seen outside the stables of a professional. His smoking is as inveterate as ever. The other day at a dinner table, a certain gentleman, who is apt to think (like many others, too,) that that which he has, uses, and comes in contact with, is a little better than his neighbors, remarked on the quality of his cigar, that it cost $10½ hundred, and was the best article in the city. 'I wonder,' quickly said a person who knows Grant, 'if it is any better than General Grant's, 'which cost $60.' The first gentleman subsided."

Wedding Trousseau of the Future Empress of Russia.

Paris (Oct. 15) Cor. London Telegraph.

I must now see if I can make your readers understand the glories of the trousseau of the Princess Dagmar! I do not understand them myself, but that is no reason for not describing them. One Madame Boyer, a milliner, took me to the top of a high place, and behold what I saw!

The first glory developed—the presentation dress of the princess, after the marriage is imposed of a train of rose pink velvet, trimmed with a deep border of magnificent silver lace, of a most beautiful floral design and cobweb-like texture. Boquets of the same were *appliques* to the train at equal distances.

The petticoat of the richest rose satin, trimmed with the same lovely lace as the train.

There was also the princess' pillow, the covering formed entirely of the richest guipure. Many articles of underclothing were also displayed, all of the richest and most fairy-like discription, indeed, so fine that you could hardly see them without a magnifying glass.

I also saw the gold lace, embossed with pearls, for the trimming of a dress for the Empress of Russia; but it was not yet decided whether the dress should be made of white satin or turquoise blue velvet. Having seen the effect of this beautiful trimming on each of the materials above mentioned, I should decide in favor of the white satin, had I a voice in the matter.

There was also a dress for her Majesty the Queen of Wurtemburg, quite of a simple kind, and for morning wear. It was composed of a rich blue silk, trimmed with velvet of a deeper shade, and was, indeed, what I think slang people in your country would call a "bowler."

By-the-bye, I forgot to tell you that the robe of the princess cost "only £200."

The ladies with whom I had the happiness to be were in fits of delight at the "cheapness." "Cheap as possible," said Mrs. X. Mais c'est une vraie accasion," cried out Madame de Z. But somehow I noticed that the husbands gradually got near the door, and looked at their watches as if they had important engagements elsewhere.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

A Desperado Shot while Entering a Man's House.

From the Auburn Advertiser, October 25.

Larry Coffin, a notorious desperado and murderer, who has served two terms in Auburn prison for manslaughter and assault with a deadly weapon, was shot dead at the residence of a Mr. Hamilton, in Ellen street, at about three o'clock Thursday morning.

The facts, as gathered at the scene of the tragedy, appear to be as follows: Previous to the shooting, Coffin and two companions went to Hamilton's house, first door west of the railroad track, in Ellen street, and serenaded the inmates. Not gaining admittance to the house the party then left, and soon after a neighbor reported to Hamilton that Coffin had broken into another house of Hamilton's near by. Hamilton then armed himself with a revolver and proceeded to the spot to protect his property, but did not see the marauders until returding to his dwelling, where he found them again in the yard. He then ordered them out, and forbade Coffin ever entering his house again. Coffin replied, "I will go right into your house now," and followed Hamilton, who turned and entered the door, warning Coffin not to follow. The latter persisted in his intention, and Hamilton fired on him, the ball entering the fleshy portion of his chin on the left side, and probably taking an upward direction and piercing the brain. Coffin fell in the doorway, and probably died instantly. From the great amount of blood still lying in a pool where he fell, we should judge that the carotid artery and jugular vein were severed by the fatal bullet.

Hamilton is a carpenter by trade, and is said to be a peaceable, inoffensive man, ordinarily, his worst record being his quarrels with his wife, of whose intimacy with Coffin he was said to have reason to be jealous.

After the shooting affair this morning he went in search of the police, and upon meeting Officer Deering, gave himself into his custody, and they proceeded to the residence of Police Justice Cootes, who, on being aroused, advised Hamilton to surrender himself into the custody of the sheriff. Mr. Deering accordingly delivered his prisoner over to Sheriff Mead, at the jail, where he is now in custody to await the result of an inquest by Justice Snow, acting coroner in the absence of Coroner Hosmer, who left for Pennsylvania last evening. The inquest was progressing up to noon.

Crowds of citizens thronged to the scene of the tragedy this morning. The general sympathy of all is with Hamilton, as the deceased bore a notoriously bad reputation in this community.

Coffin's record is a particularly dark one. He has served two terms of three years each in the Auburn prison—the first for killing a man in Syracuse. For this he was indicted by a grand jury for murder, but the court convicted him of manslaughter only. Soon after this term was out, he was convicted in this city, of assault with a deadly weapon committed on William Collins with a butcher's cleaver, and again imprisoned.

His next serious offence was a supposed deadly assault and highway robbery, of which Mr. Silas W. Arnett, of this city, was the victim. While yet on bail under this charge, he committed a second robbery on Frank Kilfoil, in which the woman, Margaret Hamilton, was implicated and for which offence he was under indictment.

Having again procured bail he was at liberty, with the final result above chronicled. He was a dangerous man when under the influence of liquor, and we are informed that his crimes are all ascribed to that deadly cause.

The Coroners jury have found that Hamilton was entirely justified in shooting Coffin and that the act was done in defence of his home, family and person.

—The Boston Post thus tells the whole story of the Radical opposition to a restoration of the Union:

"Why don't they reconstruct the Southern States,
Who stand repentant knocking at our gates?
It seems to me," says simple, "is a sin,
Now they've repented, not to let them in."
'It would not do" says Wade; "for, past a doubt,
If they come in, our party will go out."

ROMANTIC EPISODE.

A Chicago Lady Falls in Love with a French Music Teacher—Runs Away From Home and is Married in This City.

From the Dubuque Herald, Oct. 27.

Last summer a French music teacher from Canada came to Illinois and took up his abode at the flourishing city of Bloomington. While here, at one of the churches, he met a beautiful creature of eighteen summers, who sang in the choir, and whose sweet notes made a profound sensation on the susceptible heart of the Frenchman. He fell in love with her at first sight, and managed to procure an introduction. His prepossessing figure and musical talents soon fascinated the lady, and she responded with maidenly ardor to his affection. It was a clear case of desperate, undying love at first sight, and thence forward they resolved to pursue the journey of life together. They remained at Bloomington for some time, and when our music teacher left he was accompanied by the young lady, in what capacity we are unable to state. Her parents resided in Chicago, and, the news of their daughter's *liaison* coming to their ears, a messenger was dispatched and the maiden brought home, while the lover sought relief from his cares and trials in Canada. The match was violently opposed by the old people, and they used every artifice to overcome the girl's attachment, but it was of no use. Men will marry and women will wed, and the fair Nettie was resolved, for the honor of her sex, to prove no exception to the rule. The lover had been in Canada but a short time ere he telegraphed his lady to meet him in Dubuque where he would lead her to the altar of Hymen. Her brother, it appears, understood the arrangement and knew all about his sister's love, and, sympathizing in her griefs, she resolved to make him a confidant. The journey was quickly arranged and she started for this city bag and baggage, but on her arriving, to her bitter disappointment her gallant Don Juan had failed to put in an appearance. By this time the parents had become apprised of her whereabouts, and her cousin was quickly dispatched to bring the truant home. He came, found the lady, put her aboard the cars and started back, passing on the road the lover, who was hastening to Dubuque to perform his part of the programme.

On landing here, to his utter surprise he learned that she had been spirited away by a dragon cousin, and that his prospects of becoming a husband were prematurely nipped in the bud. Determined not to be checked in the innocent game of Cupid, he sent another dispatch to his lady love, informing her that he had arrived safe and sound, and for her to return immediately and get spliced. By this time she was in Chicago, but, on receiving this intimation, she again set out, accompanied by her brother, and reached the city yesterday morning, and at 12 o'clock the parties were married. The bride is represented as being beautiful and highly educated. We understand that the bride and bridegroom are respectively connected with friends in this city who move in the first circles of society.

Chinese and Malays in New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Crescent* says there are in that city one hundred and fifty Chinamen and two thousand Malays The Malay population came from the Philippine Islands. They speak Spanish, are of a darker complexion than the Chinese, and are of small stature. In summer they occupy themselves in catching shrimps, in winter in gathering oysters, and one way or another are all the year round fishermen, looking to the water as a natural source of livelihood. The *Crescent* adds:

"Even in this country they are noted for their quick sense of honor, and readiness at any time to give battle. An instance of this sort occurred several years ago at the lake, which is still remembered, and which sounds something like the descriptions given of 'running a muck.' It is the custom in the coffee houses which this people frequent, for every one who enters and calls for a drink, to invite the surrounding occupants to do likewise. This custom had been observed by a Manillion, and as the guests stood arranged in front of the bar, the clerk of the coffee house remonstrated with the entertainer about some slight breach of etiquette which it appears had been omitted. A difficulty followed in which the barkeeper and five of the drinkers were killed by the dagger of this man alone. The latter then ran to a skiff and was almost upon the point of making his escape when he was killed by a well directed shot."

BRUTAL MASSACRE.

Murder of a White Family by Negroes.

From the Rome (Ga.) Sun, Oct. 23.

We learn from the Rome (Ga.) Courier that a most brutal massacre occurred near Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala., before daylight on the morning of Monday, the 5th inst. Mr. Authur Williams was moving with his family from Bartow (formerly Cass) county, Ga., to Texas, and on Sunday evening camped for the night on the banks of the Coosa river, about two miles from Cedar Bluff. Appearances indicate that himself, wife and two little children were all sleeping in one bed, that was spread out on the ground. When found, about daybreak on Monday morning, Mr. Williams and these two children were still lying upon the bed, dead, and it on fire. They had been killed by an axe that was lying near, Mr. W.'s head having been literally split open, and the children horribly mutilated—but all seem to have been killed instantly, as their bodies still remained upon the bed. Mrs. W., having received a terrible blow upon the head by the axe upon her left cheek, destroying her left eye and breaking her jaw-bone, with her clothes on fire had rolled down the bluff to the water's edge, and when found, though speechless, was still alive when our informant left the awful scene.

Since the above was in type we have received the Rome Courier of Saturday, which brings us the pleasing intelligence of the arrest of the fiends. The Courier says:

We are glad to learn that the negroes who murdered Mr. Arthur Williams and his family on Monday morning last, have been arrested, and confessed the crime. One of them was the keeper of the ferry over the Coosa river, and one—whether the same or not we did not learn—was formerly owned by Col. Nat. Thornton.

One confesses that he took Mr. W.'s gun and severely wounded Mrs. Williams in the head, and then ravished her—and asserts that the other killed Mr. W. and the two daughters with an axe. They then made search for money, but, as they alleged, found none.

Much praise is due to the citizens of Cedar Bluff and vicinity for their vigilant determination to hunt up and arrest the perpetrators of those most horrid and revolting crimes. They turned out *en masse* for this purpose, and hardly ate or slept until the purpose had been accomplished.

It was with great difficulty that the people were restrained from administering summary punishment.

AN EASTERN LOVE-STORY.

CHAPTER I.

The first years of my married life were spent in a beautiful Moorish city on the Mediterranean, where I gained a respectable livelihood as judiciary interpreter. So fond was I of Arabic and the Arabs in those days, that the only marvel is I did not return to Europe a good Mahometan and the husband of two or three wives. But I never changed either my religion or my habits of living, except in those outward matters which are as easily laid aside as one's clothes.

We lived in the prettiest little Moorish house in the world, having a court open to the sky, with a light gallery running round, and a fountain overhung by banana trees in the midst. The walls were as white as snow, and the pavements of tiles painted with all sorts of flowers and arabesques, and the sitting-rooms were furnished with divans and carpets from Tunis, and gay lamps surmounted by silver crescent. We had a nice, good-tempered negress, named Zerab, to cook for us, and a pretty little Arab boy, named Alix, to run on errands. What more could any reasonable people desire? The only drawback to my wife's happiness was that my daily attendance at the court of assize left her much alone. I, therefore, tried my utmost to find some pleasant people with whom she could spend her time, whether French or Arab. Of course this task had little difficulty about it. My wife's sweet face and gracious ways soon endeared her to all those whose affection we cared for, and, by-and-by, she became as enthusiastic a lover of the Arabs as myself.

Our kindest and most intimate friends were the family of a rich, cultivated, and most amiable Arab gentleman, whom I will call Sidi Hanan ben-Abdmahman. Of his wife I feel hardly able to speak, since, after an intercourse of years, my only recollection of her is a pair of black eyes, peering over a white muslin veil, and a shake of fat friendly fingers, deeply dyed with henna. But the children were charming, especially Hanyfa, whom I knew from the time she ran about unveiled, a dark-eyed, lively little sprite of five years, till she became the bride of my young friend, Ahmed ben-Zontis.

Hanyfa was just fourteen when I brought my wife from her quiet home in Brittany to the unchanged land of the Thousand and One Nights. Of a transparent, pearly complexion, with a soft, dark, almond-shaped eyes, and a mouth of wonderful sweetness, this young Moorish girl seemed to us like some beautiful princess, of whom Scheherazade had told us in our childhood. Of course I seldom saw her in those days, and seldomer still unveiled; but a European, especially a European of five-and-thirty, is considered a different sort of animal altogether from a marriageable young Moore of fifteen, and, I dare say, I knew Hanyfa's features better than any man related to her, except her father and brothers. How often, ah, how often, when talking to Sidi Hanan or his sons, a sound of musical, girlish laughter has come across the open court, and, looking up, I have caught glimpses of a dainty little fairy, dressed in crimson brocade and white gauze, playing with her little negress or feeding her gold-fishes!

Hanyfa's brothers were handsome boys of all ages, who learned French of me, besides receiving a comprehensive and polished education at the public Arab school in the city. They spoke French with singular purity of accent, and delighted in the books my wife lent them from time to time, such as the stories of Emile Souvestre and Lamaratine. The elder, Omar, a graceful youth of sixteen, was soon to be sent to Paris, to study for the bar, and the younger ones were alike growing up with ambitions to see the world and make men of themselves. Nothing could be a prettier sight than to see Sidi Hanan surrounded by his boys. They always stood in his presence, though each talked quite unrestrainedly, from Omar down to little Mustapha, who was still in the nursery, and whose little dimpled hands and feet were dyed with henna.

We had been settled in our little Moorish home about six month, when rumors of Hanyfa's approaching marriage reached our ears; my wife was soon informed of this by Madame Hanan herself, who not only invited her to the wedding, but graciously permitted her to see the preparations for it. If a French or English wedding is a terrible affair, what will be said to a Moorish one? Marie, my wife, who liked weddings and all kinds of rejoicings in general, came home more than once in tears at the martyrdom poor little Hanyfa had to undergo.

"Would you believe it?" she said, on the eve of the wedding, "for two whole days Hanyfa has had to sit like a statue, dressed up till, what with chains, silk, paper, and paint, you can hardly see her eyes, and she won't be out of purgatory till to-morrow evening. I wonder Sidi Hanah allows it?"

"You forget that Sidi Hanan only does as all the world does, my dear; Hanyfa doesn't consider herself a martyr, depend on it."

"Oh, she does, though. She owned to me yesterday that she had much rather see her betrothed before marrying him, though she has perfect trust in her father's choice."

The next day the wedding took place, and late in the evening Marie and her negress came home, the former laden with sweetmeats and cakes, and deafened with the music that had attended the ceremony. She had herself danced, and was thoroughly tired, though not too tired to tell me the particulars of the day from beginning to end, dwelling, most lady-like, on the toilettes of the ladies.

Alas, by reason of my sex I was not fated to witness that gorgeous pageantry Marie described so well, otherwise I could better tell how the ladies of the family arrayed themselves in vests of crimson and purple silk, heavy with gold lace; in garments of linen, finer than gossamer; in slippers of pink and yellow kid, embroidered with silver; in necklaces and bracelets of gold, of amber, and of all sorts of jewels, and how they feasted and danced together, and how the bride walked to her apartments, attended by her mother and friends and a band of music, and how the bride and bridegroom drank water from each other's palms, and were solemnly united in the name of Allah. All these things are nothing written down, but seen in a Moorish house, exquisitely proportioned and fitted up, and under a brilliant southern sky, turn at once into another story added in later times to the Thousand and One.

The marriage promised to be a very happy one. The girl-wife and her boy-husband were to live with Sidi Hanan for the present, who seemed as if life had no more to give. Hanyfa had ever been the apple of his eye, the crowning joy of his existence; and, having chosen for her a husband in whom he was entirely satisfied, he owned to me that he had hardly a wish. "That sweet child," he said, "is the only girl ever born to me, and has never caused either her mother or me a pang. If I had not loved Ahmed as my own son, I should never have taken him into my family."

Ahmed became my pupil for French also, and I soon grew deeply interested in him. He was of a sweet disposition, thoughtful, sensitive, and as cosmopolitan in his taste and habits as his father-in-law. Now and then he would shyly mention his wife, and then nothing could exceed the chivalrous tenderness of his look and manner. I shall never forget the reproof he administered, in my presence, to a flippant Spaniard who had come to see me on business during Ahmed's lesson. This man, like a great many other Europeans, seemed to find pleasure in twitting the first Mahometan he met with polygamy, and asked Ahmed when he was going to marry again. The young man's face flushed from cheek to brow; but he replied, with perfect composure, "Nay, sir, I have not asked you if you have remained faithful to your own wife."

Marie saw the other side of the picture and reported it to be equally fair and good. Hanyfa was but a mere child—how could it be otherwise, seeing that she had received no sort of education, but shewed a child of infinite gifts and graces. And she was perfectly *naive* and genuine, telling Marie that her husband was good to her, and that he found her pretty and just the wife after his own heart. Sometimes my wife found Ahmed at home, and would then report some such conversation as this:

"Oh, daughter of Hanan," Ahmed would say, "do not go the bath this morning, for the sirocco is blowing and the streets are like furnaces, and even the negresses cover their faces as they go along."

"I will not go to the bath, oh, son of my uncle! since the sirocco is blowing and the streets are like furnaces and the negresses cover their faces, but I will stay at home with my mother and her women, who are busy preparing quinces."

Or he would preface a speech thus:—"In the name of Allah, oh, daughter of Hanan—" to which she would reply, "What you say is right, oh, son of Abd-el-Zontia. And Marie, who, you must remember, was a lively young French woman, quick at *repartee*, could not help being amused at the circumlocutions and tirades in which they indulged. It is well-known that the Arabs, however finely gifted and quick of perception, are somewhat long-winded in conversation, and Ahmed's intellectual capacities were not to be measured by the standard of his talk with his wife.

Loving, intelligent, and gentle as she was, the imperfection of her education cut Hanyfa off from any but domestic sympathy with her husband; and while no one could take in a freer and livelier strain with other people, necessity compelled him to be dull to her. Yet they loved each other and were happy. Her character was undoubtedly influenced by his, and Marie assured me that she was capable of earnest words and by no means the fairy like princess I imagined her. Pretty, pretty, Hanyfa! as I think of her and her young husband in their Eastern home, her story seems a fairy tale indeed, of which I have dreamed only!

CHAPTER II.

A few months after the marriage of Hanyfa and Ahmed, I was sent to a small town on the coast, two hundred miles off. It was not without regret that we steamed out of the beautiful bay we had grown to love so well; and as the white domes and minarets of the Moorish city faded from our eyes, Marie grew quite sad. We were going among strangers, she said, and farther than ever from our beloved France; how unlikely it was that we should find such abundance of friends, such pretty apartments, such nice bazaars, such cheap provisions in the little out-of-the-way town whither we were bound.

But consolations soon came in the shape of some very pleasant French people—officers and their wives—who went with us all the way, and became our neighbors when we settled down in our destination. It was now summer time. The sea and the hills lying along the coast were veiled in a heavy copperish mist. The sirocco blew from time to time like a fiery blast. Every speck of verdure was withered as if by fire, and the chief business and pleasure of life was to keep one's self cool.

Spite of the heat, however, and the monotony of life and scenery engendered by it, we found our appointed three months very quickly come to an end. As our ship glided back into the harbor we had left with such regret a short time since, we could hardly believe that a season had come and gone since then. We talked of Hanyta and Ahmed as we walked on deck, and of other friends, for whom we had bought some trifle by way of *souvenir*—a quaint scarf, a pair of slippers, a basket of pomegranates, or a bit of embroidery.

For Sidi Hanan I had bought a curious and costly ivory pen, embellished with crescents and stars in color and gold. I knew him to be a dexterous writer (for writing Arabic is almost as much of an art as drawing) and dainty in his tools and materials. However, I gladly indulged in a little extravagance to give him pleasure, for not only had he showed me many useful kindnesses, but he had testified a personal affection, which I valued far more. The day after our instalment at home, we set out for Sidi Hanan's house.

"We shall find everybody and everything as we left them," I said, as we approached the house. "People live slowly out of Europe."

We found the street door party opened, the outer court empty; so, climbing the narrow stone staircase, we entered the beautiful inner court, unannounced. All was unchanged. The fountain rippled in the sunshine; Hanyfa's gold and silver fishes danced hither and thither; the orange trees were loaded with fruit and flowers; and little Mustapha played boisterously with a young negress outside his mother's apartment. The child seemed to have forgotten us and hid his head shyly behind his nurse's apron, at which Marie playfully imitated him, hiding her head behind me. Then little Mustapha laughed aloud and was himself again. Marie kissed him, asking impatiently, "Where is Hanyfa? Where is Hanyfa?" but being thus interrogated, the boy burst out crying and ran away.

The child's action, and the unwonted silence of the house, struck me with sudden apprehension. I turned to the nurse, about to interrogate her, when a well-known voice uttered my name, and, looking up, I beheld Sidi Hanan.

It was he, my dear friend and kind patron; but oh, how changed! His fine form was bent, as if under the weight of some insupportible trouble. His noble brow was troubled, his lips trembled, so that he could hardly frame a word.

"Salamalek," (blessing on you), he said; then, having raised his right hand to his lips, held it out to us both, and invited us to take coffee in his room. We sat down, longing to ask for Hanyfa, yet lacking the the courage. At last I said in Arabic, for I always find that if you want a man's confidence you must use his language as a key to it, "Oh, sir, is it well with your house and family?"

"It is well," he said.

Marie, who did not understand the scriptural signification of this phrase in the mouth of a Musselman, at once jumped to joyful conclusions, and began talking of Hanyfa. Where was she? Where was she? Where was Ahmed? and a dozen more questions were on her lips, when I plucked her sleeve.

Two large tears gathered in Sidi Hanan's eye, and rolled down his pale cheeks "Hanyfa is dead;" he said; "my child is dead. The will of Allah be fulfilled. He is the powerful and the compassionate." His resignation overwhelmed us, and we sat by, unable to proffer a word of sympathy. Marie hid her head in her hands and wept. I turned aside to hide my own emotion.

Our host looked kindly at us, but gave no other signs of grief, and when coffee was brought up, served us with his usual grace and hospitality. By and by he related what had happened to turn this happy home into a house of desolation and mourning. Hanyfa had become a mother, and all was peace and promise, when and accession of fever set in and both mother and child were carried off in a day. Just as the sorrowful narrative was completed, the young widower came in. He looked very sad—heart-broken almost—but told his griefs, and received our expressions of sympathy in the same quiet way his father-in-law had done.

Afterward, when we were alone together, he told me how in the five days of his desolation, he had beaten his heart, torn his hair, and raved like a mad man, neither taking sleep, nor food nor drink. "But now," he added with a sigh, "I have resigned myself to the will of Allah. It was fated to be so."

Another time he said, "I shall of course marry again, but never shall I love a woman as I loved Hanyfa. She was the wife of my youth, and we entered upon the spring-tide of life hand in hand. There is no sundering such ties."

Every Friday, the Musselman Sabbath, Madame Hanan goes to the cemetery where her daughter lies buried; taking with her her sisters, her friends, and her maids. They set beneath the palm tree that shelters Hanyfa's grave from the sun, and weep and wail together. The mother calls upon the dead with heartrending cries of desolation. "Oh, my child, my Hanyfa, why did you leave me?" Marie has heard her say, "Was I not kind to you? Did I not love you better than all my children? Speak to me, my beautiful, my beloved; I am listening for the sound of your voice" And she bends down as it indeed her mother's grief could compel the grave to utter a sigh, and Love to break like a star from the darkness of Death.

There is no more beautiful spot anywhere than this Moorish cemetery, with its white mosque rising from the golden shadows of palm-trees, and its green slopes bending to a bright blue sea. How often Marie and I talked of it now, and the happy wishes buried there, as we sit in our little garden in Brittany, where nothing reminds us of our Eastern home but a tiny green blade growing in a Moorish water-jar!

It is a date palm, and we watch it as tenderly as if, like ourselves, it remembered and mourned the Golden East and the friends we had left behind, and the brief bright life of enchantment, vanished forever.

A Young Desperado.

The Louisville Courier gives the following catalogue of crimes committed by a young man in Mount Sterling, Ky., twenty-three or twenty-four years of age:

His last exploit was, a few days ago, the shooting of a black man, two shots taking effect—one in the shoulder and the other in the thigh. He was promptly arrested, but managed to escape at night, and is now at large.

This young man's record, though brief, has been peculiarly bloody. On the Saturday before the August election of 1865 he killed his first victim—Lieut. Ed. Sanders, of Sharpsburg, Bath county, at a picnic near Mount Sterling. Young Sanders had been an officer in the confederate service. Both young men were somewhat under the influence of liquor, and the altercation between them was not of a nature that would involve, necessarily, a resort to the use of weapons. Duke killed him with a knife. For this deed he was tried, and, we believe, acquitted. His next exploit was the cutting and stabbing Lieut. Wash. McIntyre, a gallant officer of the 24th Kentucky Federal Regiment, last Christmas. His next essay in blood shedding was with a pistol. He shot and killed a negro man who had attempted to outrage a little white girl. He next had a second altercation with Lieut. McIntyre—this time shooting and killing him. His last venture in crime we have mentioned at the beginning of this notice.

—The Erie Dispatch says that Hon. C. V. Culver, now confined in jail at Franklin, Penn., declines to avail himself of his Congressional privilege, and will meet his trial in November. Beside civil processes innumerable, several indictments charging him with false pretences and embezzlement are pending and to be called up next month at Harrisburgh. Last week his house and furniture were sold at the instance of his creditors. The banking-house of the Venango County Bank—a leasehold with twenty years unexpired, and subject to a ground rent of $88 per annum—was sold by the Sheriff on the 15th, as the property of Mr. Culver, for $5,602, to F. D. Kinnear, Esq., on whose judgment the writ was issued. The Titusville Herald says the property is a part of the assets of Culver, Penn & Co., included in the assignment by that firm to Wm. Brough for the benefit of their creditors.

—The way the southern rebels abuse Yankees is terrific. Here is a specimen from the Mobile *Times*: "We ask 'Yankees' particularly to come, and we repeat it, we want no better men, when once their interests shall become wedded to our soil. We tell the hardy lumbermen of Maine to quit his frozen region, and, with his muscles of steel, to come and till a grateful soil, which returns a thousand-fold the seed intrusted to it. Their prejudices will soon wear out, and so shall ours, by constant and daily friction."

—A Providence man has sold a paper-collar and bosom patent for $300,000.

From the Home Journal.

TUDDLE, THE ELDEST SISTER.

[A very droll poem, introduced by the following *clerical* letter:]—*Eds.*

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, Oct. 9, 1866.

I take the liberty of enclosing the accompanying lines for the *Home Journal*, or for the waste-basket, according to the fiat of the Editor.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, JAS. A. M. LA TOURRETTE, Rector St. Cornelius' Church and Post Chaplain.

Two years old,
Saucy, fat,
Blue eyes, red cheeks,
And all that,
Calls Nina, "Tuddle!"

Little rebel;
"No, I sant."
Papa whip her?
"No! you tant!
I'll tell my Tuddle!"

Noisy Tom-boy,
Rules the house.
She, indeed, a
Quiet mouse?
She won't mind Tuddle!

"Papa's bad,
Wont ope his door,
Sant be your baby
Any more.
I'll go to Tuddle!"

"Very well,
You needn't be,
I can buy one;
Let me see,"
"Oh! my Tuddle!"

"Yes, I'm your baby,
Sure I be!
Now papa's good;
Does he love me?
So does Tuddle."

She's a hard case,
As I'm alive!
Mamma's precious
Number five,
But worships Tuddle.

Down she tumbles,
Scratched her nose,
Dirty fingers,
Muddy clothes,
"Oh! where's my Tuddle?"

Broken-hearted.
"Nurse go 'way,"
Tears and crying,
"Lack a day,"
None but Tuddle.

Tuddle sisser!
See my nose.
Tuddle, kiss her?
Change her clothes?
Such a Tuddle!

Grief is over,
Sunshine come,
Dot some tandy?
Dim me some.
My shrine! my Tuddle!

At the table,
Taking tea.
"Tuddle's cup
Will do for me;
I love my Tuddle."

Silent, drooping,
Eating slow,
Eyelids closing,
Here I go!
Dreamland! Tuddle!

"Tuddle, take her!
Children!—care;
Don't you wake her,
Laughing there,
And trouble Tuddle!"

Mamma, come
Up stairs and see
Baby sleep
On Tuddle's knee,
Magic Tuddle!

Little night-gown—
See her feet,
Mouth wide open;
Oh! what sweet
Peace and Tuddle.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Tidioute oil regions, the Pittsburgh Commercial says, are now the most productive of the petroleum fields of Pennsylvania. A number of new strikes have been made—those of a single week having added 550 barrels to the gross daily yield of Tidioute, which is now set down at from 3,500 to 4,000 barrels. The daily production at Pithole is estimated at about 2,000 barrels, with a prospect of large increase. On the Kanawha, in the West Virginia oil region, there are single wells said to yield 1,500 or 2,000 barrels a day.

—The income list of the city of Harrisburg for the year ending June 30th, 1866, is just published. Hon. Simon Cameron returns his income at $28,741; J. D. Cameron, $21,319; Hon. J. C. Kunkle, $9,180; James McCormick, Sr., $50,400; J. W. Wier, $18,019; David Fleming, ex-Speaker of the Senate, $12,013; Charles L. Baily, $1,480; Dr. George Bailey, $16,591; William Colder, $12,534; Valentine Hummel, $71,215.

—Within a few years and since there has been such a demand for American cheese in Europe, for its manufacture have been established in Vermont and at the West, and there are one or two establishments in Massachusetts. Farmers, instead of making cheese at home, carry the milk to these factories, where it is weighed and credited to them, and the amount of milk developed by each determines his share of the proceeds. By this process, better cheese, of a more comely shape, is made, and it demands a higher price—a cent or more on the pound.

—Mr. Dudley Field, now traveling in England, married, after the death of his excellent and forbearing first wife, Mrs. Carr of Maryland (whose first husband was killed in a duel), whose society he had been cultivating for many years past. Mrs. Carr has traveled much in Europe, and has a certain elegance of appearance which took Dudley Field's heart by storm. The Fields are remarkable for their *bizarre* matrimonial alliances, Dudley's brother, the clergyman, and editor of the *Evangelist*, having married a French lady who was governess in the family of the late Duchess de Praslin at the time when that unfortunate woman was murdered by her husband, and who was implicated in the trial, but acquitted.

—The Great Eastern, after her cable pulling, is sadly in need of a thorough overhauling, but owing to her enormous size, it is yet a question where she can be laid up. On the 3d instant the directors applied to the Mersey Dock Board for permission to have her docked and placed on a gridiron in the Alfred Dock, at Birkenhead. The application was declined, because even if the paddle-boxes were taken down, it would be very difficult to get the big ship through the entrances, the widest being but one hundred feet clear, while, as she stood, the Great Eastern was 119 feet wide. Then, the length of the quays was but 600 feet, while that of the vessel was 692 feet from stem to taffrail. The Board would also have to pump 5½ millions of gallons of water out of the dock, and they had no appliances at present for doing so. In three months she might be got through the northern entrances, but even that, owing to the strong currents, would be a very dangerous operation. So the Great Eastern was at last accounts still afloat.

—A Paris paper says "the Empress of the French has just given a testimony of of the devotion she feels for the 'miraculous' Virgin of the Church of Notre-Dame des-Victoires. For some days past can be seen there a magnificent lamp bearing the initials L. N., and which is to burn perpetually before the high altar. It is a present from Her Majesty, to which is said to be attached a vow relative to her family."

—At a dinner given last week by one of the most spirited yachtmen of the New York Yacht Club, to the owners of several of the larger class of schooners, it was proposed that if these gentlemen would consent to allow their vessels to sail an ocean race, a purse would be made up of sufficient amount to give interest to the event. This consent being at once and willingly accorded by George A. Osgood, Esq., of the Fleetwing, J. G. Bennett, Esq., of the Henrietta, and Pierre Lorillard, Esq., of the Vesta, a purse was made up by the parties present, numbering some twenty yachtmen, of ninety thousand dollars, to be sailed for under club regulations with the exception of allowance of time, the race to take place in December, starting from Sandy Hook on the second Tuesday of that month, and sailing for the Isle of Wight, to anchor in Cowes Harbor. The stakes to be deposited in the hands of Leonard W. Jerome, Esq., and Commodore McVickar to act as judge, proceeding to Europe by steamer to wait the arrival of the contesting yachts, and with authority to invite one or more Commodores of foreign yacht clubs to act with him. As this match was made "play or pay," there is no possibility of failure to sail the course.

—Peter Joseph Ferlien gives notice in the St. Louis papers, as follows: "If my wife, Isabella Ferlien, *alias* Belle Moore, who left my bed and board now the third time, without cause or provocation, will return to me in two weeks from date, the past will be forgiven her: if not, she need not consider me any longer her husband."

—General Sherman hits off a few "brave" men as follows: "It is amusing to observe how brave and firm men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on the field of battle brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead; but the cowards and braggarts always do. Now, when the rebellion in our land is dead, many Falstaffs appear, to brandish the evidence of their valor, and seek to win applause and to appropriate honors for deeds that never were done."

—Lieutenant Ira Harris, Jr., a son of the New York Senator, commanded the American twelve-oared boat, belonging to one of our naval vessels, which beat fifteen boats of the French squadron, in the race at Cherbourg, a few days ago—the French boats each worked sixteen oars. Lieutenant Harris commanded a party in the attack on Fort Fisher, and was severely wounded. A brother officer claimed the command of the party, on that occasion, but Harris insisted that his competitor was "an only son, while his father had seven or eight children, and could easily spare one." The argument prevailed.

—It having been mentioned that John R. Young, managing editor of the New York Tribune, is the youngest man who has ever held so responsible a position in this country, the Montgomery (Alabama) Mail "goes for" the youthful person in the style which pervades reconstructed newspapers just now: "If he is young in years, he is old in lying. He lies in fact, lies by inuendo, lies by inference, lies by guess, lies by hearsay, lies strongly and vigorously on the eve of elections, lies morning noon and night, daily and yearly. He is made up from the top of his head to the sole of his foot of one great mass of festering lies. So young and yet such a liar!"

—Dr. John M. Wells, an old and somewhat eminent physician of Washington, Ind., was found dead, on Sunday last, under the high railroad bridge at Ft. Rifner, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, thirteen miles east of Mitchell. Dr. Wells was seen in Cincinnati on Thursday, and on Friday at Vincennes. Whether he fell from the cars while in motion, or whether he had left the train or was walking on the track, and thus fell through the bridge, has not been ascertained. He fell about twenty feet.

—It is a curious coincidence that the battle of Bull Run, and the surrender of General Lee took place on land owned by a Major Wilmer McLean. A letter writer who recently visited Appomattox Court House, says: "Major McLean is now offering this house for sale, as he is desirous of returning to his farm, near Manassas, where the first battle of the late war was fought, as he only purchased this place during the war, being a refugee from his home after the Bull Run fight."

IRON MINING.

Important Discovery at the Batchewanung Mines, Lake Superior.

From the Detroit Post, Oct. 25.

Our citizens were some time since made acquainted with the discovery of immense deposits of iron ore near Batchewanung Bay, on the Canadian shore of Lake Superior. A company of geologists and other scientific gentlemen made full explorations on the site of the discovery, and the result was so satisfactory that a stock company was formed and capital subscribed and paid in amply sufficient to develop the resources of the mine, construct a railroad leading to a convenient and eligible harbor on the bay, and take all the initiative steps toward providing shipment of ore. Last season the work of excavating the ore was commenced, but the quality of that raised proved inferior to what the company had reason to expect from the resources and actual tests of the eminent scientific gentlemen accompanying the expedition that explored the mines. It was mixed with a foreign substance to such an extent as to neutralize its value, and none was shipped. In the meantime some $25,000 of the capital stock had been expended, and the grave question was presented, whether to abandon the enterprise or adopt effectual measures to open up the real resources of the locality. Fortunately wise counsels prevailed, and it was decided to persevere. It was obvious that the great lack was a practical miner, one of sufficient skill and experience to determine the real resources of the mines and the best method of securing their developement. Captain Merry, the accomplished superintendent of the Jackson Mining Company, was recommended as a gentleman possessing qualifications second to none in the country for the prosecution of so important a task and although very reluctant to leave his post, in consideration of the magnitude of the interest involved, he finally consented, and a few weeks since an examination was made. The sequel is as creditable to the scientific acumen of Capt. Merry as it is fortunate for the interests of the company. As if by intuition, he came to the conclusion that the mistake which had caused the disappointment consisted in having prosecuted the work near the crest of the mountain instead of the base, where, according to a well known law of geology, the ore would naturally be found in a much purer state. Operations were accordingly made at once under his direction, and the result exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Beds of ore were discovered not only, to all appearances, inexhaustible in extent, but of a description and quality that excited wonder and admiration. It is strongly *magnetic*, being what is technically known as the "black band" ore, remarkably fine and close, similar to Scotch, and equal to any in the world. It is the finest ore yet discovered on Lake Superior, being the very discription best adapted to the manufacture of steel, and in view of the immense increase in the demand for steel and, the improved process for its manufacture now in vogue, it is almost impossible to overestimate the importance of this discovery.

The prospects of the company, which a few months since wore a gloomy hue, have thus undergone a marked change. Mining operations are to be pushed forward this winter, and supplies have already been forwarded. The company have a railroad nearly completed, connecting the mine with the harbor, a distance of about four and a half miles. The rail is already on the ground, and a fine dock has been built, extending out 315 feet.

After a Funeral.

A story is preserved among the legends of a New England town, of a pair of worthy old ladies—sisters-in-law, we believe, they were—who were quite inseperable; indeed it was a standing joke in that town that if Aunt Sarah should go to heaven, her first inquiry would be, when safe, inside the gates, "Is sister Champlin here?" The old ladies had many tastes in common; among them was a somewhat singular one—a passionate desire to attend all the funerals round about.

One morning they heard a report that Mr. Sharp, the minister in a neighboring town, had died. The hour for the funeral service was not mentioned; but judging that it would occur on the second day. Aunt Sarah and Sister Champlin, each arrayed in a new black silk apron, as being eminently appropriate for funeral wear, set forth at sunrise—determined, at all events, to be in time.

Aunt Sarah being the proprietress of a "one horse shay"—a rickety concern, drawn by a lazy old mare—had called for Sister Champlin, and by dint of much persuasion of the obstinate beast, the pair, by nine o'clock, reached the borders of the town where the minister resided.

At this point they met Mr. Sharp's hired man driving a yoke of cattle. The old ladies drew up, and Sister Champlin, as spokesman, inquired what hour had been appointed for Mr. Sharp's funeral.

"Why, bless yer soul, Miss Champlin, the minister ain't dead yet—shouldn't be surprised if he held out till fall; he's got the wear in him, the old man has."

Aunt Sarah drew up the reins with an air of resignation, as if to go round. Suddenly she dropped them. "Sister Champlin! Sister Champlin! Do ask the creature if he don't know of a funeral that we *can go tew.*"

Benjamin Franklin's Gift to Boston.

The Boston Board of Aldermen has published an account of the origin, object and character of the Franklin Fund in that city. The record shows that the intentions of its founder have been scrupulously fulfilled, although all his predictions have not been realized. The original gift of Franklin to the city of Boston was one thousand pounds sterling.

"The fund has not accumulated as fast as Dr. Franklin calculated. He made no allowance for losses, which have occurred, notwithstanding the great care and scrutiny evinced in the selection of a worthy bondeman. Five per cent, loans to young married mechanics have nearly ceased; but, on the other hand, the principal has been deposited in institutions of undoubted security, where more than five per cent. has been realized thereon. The aggregate of the fund on the 21st of March, 1866, is exhibited as follows:

Amount deposited with Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company	$109,204 53
Deposited in Providence Institutions for Savings	451 91
Deposited in Suffolk Institutions for Savings	430 12
On Bond	80 00
	$110,166 56
Amount December 1, 1864	102,156 73
Increase in 1865	$8,309 83

—Two little Vermont girls, nine and eleven years of age, picked up 100 bushels of potatoes in one day.

A DEFAULTING CLERK.

His Wedding Tour at his Employer's Expense—His Final Trip to the Penitentiary.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch tells this story:

"About a year ago there appeared in this city one Clarion H. Kimball, formerly a lieutenant in the Eighteenth New Hampshire volunteers, and afterwards a detective under General Baker at Washington. Kimball, a young man of twenty-five, backed up by numerous letters of recommendation, easily secured a situation with Jameson, Cotting & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers on Main street. Whether the dry goods business did not adapt itself to his talents, we know not: but at all events he soon severed his connection with that trade, and engaged with Wilson & Keach, grocers, at 221 North Second street, as a drummer and collecting clerk. His duties led him, last summer, to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he made the acquaintance of Lucy Challen, a young lady attending school in that place. The attractions of Lucy often called him out of his line of travel—his collections became meagre, his account overdrawn, and finally the last of last month he so overstayed his time as to awaken serious apprehensions in the mind of his employers, who examined his accounts and arrived at the conclusion that he was a defaulter in the sum of $2,000.

"They immediately placed the matter in the hands of detective Stone, informing him that the last account they had of Kimball was at Springfield, Ill. The case was placed in the hands of Mr. Stone on the morning of the 9th of the present month, and the same evening he started for Springfield. Arriving there the next morning, he ascertained that the day before Kimball had married Lucy Challen, the school-girl of Jacksonville, at her parents' residence in Springfield, and that he and his bride had immediately taken passage via the Great Western railroad for Boston; but enquiries at the railroad office dislosed the fact that their baggage had only been checked to Albany. At this time Mr. Stone had no knowledge of Kimballs former residence, nor that he hailed from New Hampshire. Fearing that he intended to leave the cars at Albany, the detective telegraphed to that point for his arrest, and followed fast after. Arriving at Albany he ascertained that his telegram had arrived too late for service, and he therefore passed on to Boston, where he speedily ascertained that the loving pair had not made 'the hub' their objective point.

"The trail had been overrun and must be recovered; so the detective commenced his westward journey, keeping a sharp lookout for indications of his game. At Worcester, Mass., he found that a couple answering to his description had taken cars for Concord, N. H., a few days before. Officer Stone followed up this clue; and arriving at Concord, he placed himself in communication with the authorities, and found that Kimball was well known there and that his father lived only ten miles away in the country. Satisfied that the game was run to earth, Mr. Stone immediately proceeded to the father's house, where, surrounded by friends radiant with joy, proud in the love of his youthful bride, he found Kimball. A few brief words informed the wayward clerk of his fate. A tearful farewell followed, and with a bride left behind and a calaboose opening before, Kimball commenced a second western tour—a return bridal trip—and this morning was safely lodged in the calaboose to await the action of the law."

A Woman's Fight with Indians.

The following is from the Tehema (California) observer: "L Hessick, who runs a pack train between Red Bluff and Hayfork of Trinity, gives the particulars of a daring exploit of a lady. Mrs. Sarah Donnelson, formerly a resident of Red Bluff, is living in a log house on the trail with her children and her father. A few days ago her father went out hunting stock and Mrs. Donelson was looking after her poultry a short distance from the house. Suddenly five Indians made their appearance. Mrs. Doneldson started for the house, and was intercepted by two Indians. Throwing them from her, a third caught her by the shoulder She knocked him down, and reaching the house in safety, barred the door. The Indians rested one or more rifles on the window, levelled at the woman, who approached them, took down her father's rifle and returned the fire of the Indians through the apertures or 'chinks' of the log house. On attempting to cock her gun Mrs. Donelson found that the thumb of her right hand had been shot away by an Indian bullet, but using her left hand, she soon had the pleasure of knowing that her would-be murderers had retreated, whether with whole hides or not she could not tell. Muscle, courage and self-possession won a victory—one against five, and that one a woman. We challenge the state to exhibit an instance in Indian fighting wherein a woman has acquitted herself more creditably."

Can't Cook.

It is a sad defect when young ladies are incapable of directing their own servants—shoes without soles, or wristbands without a shirt are not more useless than one of these. One day shortly after his marriage, a young merchant went home, and seeing no dinner ready, and his wife appearing anxious and confused, asked:

"What is the matter?"

"Nancy went off at ten o'clock this morning," replied his wife, "and the chambermaid knows no more about cooking a dinner than a man in the moon."

"Couldn't she have done it under your direction?" inquired the husband very cooly.

"Under my direction? I'd like to see a dinner cooked under my direction."

"Why so?" asked the husband in surprise.

"You certainly do not think I could," replied the wife; "how should I know anything about cooking?"

The husband was silent, but his look of astonishment perplexed and worried his wife.

"You look very much surprised," she said after a moment or two elapsed.

"And so I am," answered he, "as much surprised as I should be to find the Captain of one of my ships unacquainted with navigation. You don't know how to cook and the mistress of a family! Jane, if if there is a cooking school anywhere in the city, go to it and complete your education, for it is deficient in a very important particular."—*Rural American.*

—A girl 14 years old is in prison at Alexandria, Va., for the murder of her infant child. The baby was buried by her brother.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR SEPTEMBER 10, 1856.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Terms----Two Dollars a Year, Invariably in Advance.

Office, in Bernheimer's Block.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

12 lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square.

One square, for one insertion,	$1 00
" " each additional "	50
One-fourth column, 3 months,	13 00
" " 6 "	16 00
" " 1 year,	20 00
One-half column, 3 months,	15 00
" " 6 "	20 00
" " 1 year,	35 00
One column, 3 months,	20 00
" " 6 "	35 00
" " 1 year,	50 00
Business cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year,	$7 00
" " " " " 6 months,	4 00
" " " " " 3 "	3 00

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, either by a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CORNMAN & STICKNEY:

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

A. B. STICKNEY, *Claim Agent.*

Office in Bernheimer's Block.

Over Schlenk's Clothing Store, Stillwater, Min.

Will pay particular attention to prosecuting Soldiers' Claims in the Department at Washington.

L. R. CORNMAN A. B. STICKNEY.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office over Westing & Schultz' store, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

R. H. SINCLAIR, and Brother, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Stillwater and vicinity that they have succeeded to the Photographic business, formerly carried on by E. F. Everitt, over the Cigar store, Main street.

Messrs. Sinclair have on hand all of Mr Everitt's Negatives, from which Duplicates can be had at any time. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

SINCLAIR & BROTHER.

N. B.—An inspection of Specimens cordially invited.

Stillwater, Oct. 15, 1865.—6

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

STENCIL CUTTING & POSTER TYPE.

The subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in the line of Stencil cutting and the manufacture of large wood type, suitable for marking sacks or boxes or printing large posters, in the best style of the art.

All orders left at the Messenger Office will be executed with promptness and with entire satisfaction.

C. L. LOCKWOOD.

Stillwater, Sept. 28, 1866.—n3-1m.

JEWELRY.

Illingworth has just received a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, American manufacture.

Also, a fine variety of Rings, among them wedding rings of purest gold. Those who contemplate matrimony will bear this in mind.

SPOONS—tea and table, of solid silver and plated. Gold Pens and holders. Silver Forks and Butter Knives. Napkin Rings. Latest styles of Pins, Chains, Ear Drops, &c. &c.

I wish to call particular attention to my assortment of clocks, of which I have a large supply, at lowest prices.

B. ILLINGWORTH.

Oct. 1, 1866.

THE

Portland Fire

AND THE

ÆTNA

(Incorporated 1819.)

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Hartford, Conn.

ASSETS JULY 1, 1866.

Cash on hand in Bank and with Agents	$257,320 09
United States Stock	812,277 25
Real Estate, unincumbered,	90,359 05
State Stocks,	497,690 0[illegible]
New York Bank Stocks	734,170 0[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stocks	270,510 00
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	129 000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	273,0[illegible]7 50
Mortgage Bonds, City, County and R R.	1,011,186 66

Total - - $4,075,830.55

LIABILITIES—Losses unadjusted, not due $221 236 35

NET - $3,854,594 20.

INCOME for last year (net) $2,933,399 94

A DAILY INCOME of say $9,300.

LOSSES and EXPENSES $2,541,294 00.

Tax Paid, Government & State, $179,178 34

TOTAL LOSSES PAID IN 47 YEARS:

$19,127,410 06.

Viz: Fire, $17,243,000 99. Inland, 1,884,409

LOSS BY PORTLAND FIRE July 4th.

The total amount covered by the Ætna Policies on property destroyed or damaged is $206,854, on which salvage will be about 5 per cent. Our total loss will not vary much from $200,000, and was promptly adjusted and paid. This sum is 5 per cent. upon the Company's assets, a figure but slightly exceeding our Government and State taxes paid last year, or a proportion equal to a $5000 loss for a company of $100,000 assets.

The necessity for insurance and the value of wealthy, strong corporations is forcibly illustrated by this fire. Several weak Insurance Companies are destroyed. Portland has a population of 35,000—was handsomely built, mostly fine brick or stone structures—protected and screened with upwards of 3000 shade trees—bounded on three sides by water—indeed, literally, a most rising from the ocean—and with a steam fire department—yet it has $10 000 000 of property consumed in a few hours—upon a holiday when its people are least occupied—from the very insignificant cause of a contemptible fire cracker.

Remember the trifling origin of fires that sweep away in a few hours the earnings of years. Consider your best interest and give the Ætna Agent a call if you need proper insurance security. Pay a fair rate of premium for a good and genuine article, and with these lights and experiences before you, procure your insurance with shrewd judgment.

Applications for insurance promptly attended to by

J. N. CASTLE, Agent.

Stillwater, Oct. 1866.—7-4w

PRATT & HUGHSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers In

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 221 THIRD STREET,

Rogers' Block, a few doors above the Bridge, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

New Goods! New Goods

Just Received at

THE NEW STORE!

We are now opening a Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALPACCAS,
MOHAIRS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
VALENCIAS,
POPLINS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
CORSETS,
BALMORALS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
MUSLINS,
DENINS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES,
CHECKS,
BUCK GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
LINSEYS,
CRASH,
DRILLS,
HATS & CAPS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
MENS' UNDER GARMENTS,
LADIES' WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
AND ALL KINDS
Of Worsted Goods.

YANKEENOTIONS, EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also a Splendid Assortment of

GROCERIES.

These Goods are all new, having been purchased this Fall, and we are offering them at prices that defy competition.

WEBSTER, SCHOOMAKER & VALENTINE.

Stillwater, Oct. 30-3m9

HO! FOR DANIELS'!

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THE LARGEST

AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dry Goods and Yankee Notions

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

CONSITTING IN PART OF

BRADLEYS' **HOOP SKIRTS,**

ALL SIZES & WIDTHS

Which the Ladies Must all Have!

All Wool Delaines,

Empress Cloths, Plaids,

Plain and Figured Alpaccas,

FRENCH MARINOES, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Plain and Twilled Flannels, all Colored; Opera Flannels; Corsets, all styles, together with a full stock of Embroidery, Edgings and Insertions, Embroidered Collars & Cuffs, Breakfast Shawls

AND CAPES.

—Heavy Winter—

Shawls & Blankets, all sizes, Balmoral Skirts, Silk Beltings, all widths, Plain Balmoral Hose, Full stock of Plain and Fancy Yarns, and many other articles too numerous to MENTION—ALL GOING AT PRICES THAT WILL

DEFY ANY FAIR COMPETITION.

☞Please give me a call and see for Yourselves.☜

JOSEPH DANIELS.

P. S. I AM ALSO AGENT FOR

SINGERS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

NEEDLES AND OIL FOR THE SAME ALWAYS FOR SALE.

Oct. 3, 1866-4tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Stillwater.

CAPITAL - - $50,000.00.

CHARLES SCHEFFER - President.
L. HOSPES, - Vice-President
O. R. ELLIS - - - Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Louis Hospes, J. E. Thompson, Charles Scheffer, Horace Thompson, O. R. Ellis.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1861: n33.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

E. G. BUTTS & CO'Y, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, STILLWATER, MIN., Will buy and sell real estate, pay taxes for non-residents, and attend promptly to all matters connected with a general real estate business. Terms moderate. Office, Main street, near Myrtle. June 6, 1866-3m

A. C. LULL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Also Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine. *OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, MAIN STREET.*

Stillwater, June 6, 1866-tf

BLANKS! Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

Special Notices --- Attention.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which will be a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, Free, by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

40-1y Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,

40-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,

40-1y 831 Broadway, New York.

Whiskers! Whiskers!

Dr L O Montes' Corrolia, the greatest stimulator in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face or chin; never known to fail. Sample for trial sent free to any one desirous of testing its merits. Address REEVES & Co., 78 Nassau street, N. Y.—3m-spn

THE SAWYER HOUSE!

THE PLACE FOR TRAVELERS!
THE PLACE FOR BOARDERS!
THE PLACE FOR FAMILIES!
THE PLACE FOR EXCURSIONISTS!
THE PLACE FOR PLEASURE-SEEKERS!

The Place for Everybody!

This is one of the most commodious Hotels in the North-West, and for years past has stood at the head of the list of first-class Houses. It has recently been re-furnished throughout, with a view to the accommodation of the growing wants of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley. The rooms are of unusually

Large Dimensions,

well ventillated, and elegantly furnished. All of the appointments have been arranged with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests.

Within a few miles of the city, the finest fishing and hunting grounds of Minnesota can be found. Livery tables for the accommodation of guests are abundant, while the steamboat and stage facilities—permeating every portion of the State daily—cannot be excelled by any other locality.

Terms, moderate—Fare, unexcelled by any other Hotel.

JOHN LOWELL, Proprietor.

ALBERT LOWELL, *Superintendent.*

Stillwater, June 20, 1866. 40

ATTENTION, LADIES!

Don't fail to call at Mower's Block for

Straw-bleaching & Coloring

Give us a trial—we defy competition.

Felt and Beaver hats altered to the latest style

S. J. RICHMOND.

Stillwater, May, 1866.—33-6m

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c

Fisk's Patent Metalic Burial Cases, Caskets and Walnut Coffins.

APPLES.—Fresh Apples, for cooking or eating, received daily, wholesale or retail. [Aug. 15] N. HEBENSTREIT.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free! Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. 10-1y

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. J. PIERPONT, Surgeon-Dentist. (Rooms in Photograph Gallery, until further notice.)

Dr. Pierpont hopes by the satisfactory practice he has had in Stillwater, and the tests of his skill in the manipulations of Dentistry, that he has satisfied the public as to his skill in the science and art of his profession.

All in want of Dental operations are referred to my patients, who are many.

To those in want of artificial work I am permitted to refer to to Dr. H. M. Noyes, Mrs. H M. Sawyer, S. M. Sawyer, Esq.

All work warranted.

Will remain all winter.

P. S.—I am in no way connected with travelling and irresponsible Dentists.

Sept. 12, 1866.—n1 tf.

CASTLE & CAMERON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

STILLWATER - - MINNESOTA.

Collections made and the business of a general agency promptly attended to.

OFFICE IN HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK.

D. C. HANKS, Albany, Ill. A. T. JENKS, Stillwater, Min.

HANKS & JENKS,

RAFT PILOTS.

Will contract to deliver Logs and Lumber at any point on the Mississippi river between St. Paul or Stillwater and Memphis. Tenn.

Will also buy and sell Logs on commission.

n48 Stillwater, Min.

RECONSTRUCTION!

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF informing my old friends and customers and he public generally, that I have

RE-OPENED,

at the old stand—SAWYER HOUSE BUILDING—corner of Myrtle and Second streets, Stillwater, where I propose to keep a FULL and GOOD assortment of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY WARE,
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and all articles usually found in a general Store in this country, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest

FOR CASH.

Old Customers and all others are cordially invited to call and examine our stock.

Mr. JOTHAM LOWELL, so well known to all my old customers, will act as my agent for the present, which is a sufficient assurance that all comers will be well treated.

WILLIAM TIBBETTS.

Stillwater, Oct. 4th, 1865.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. M. CRANDALL,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuff's

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

PATENT MEDICINES &C.,

A LARGE

And Complete Stock

LINSEED OIL,

VARNISHES, BENZOLE, BRUSHES

White Lead,

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, MANUFACTURERS' STOCK, SOAP-MAKERS' & TANNERS' STOCK,

CARBON OIL AND PURE ALCOHOL

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Terms Cash, ... Prices Low.

Stillwater, Oct. 3, 1865.

Butler & Dodd,

Brown Warehouse,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

Grain, Produce, Provisions, Hides and Salt.

We also keep constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates of the market, and deliver to any part of the city, FREE OF CHARGE,

Flour, Feed, Oats and Corn.

Our brand of FAMILY FLOUR is WARRANTED equal to any in the country.

We have established a

WOOD-YARD

Where wood of all kinds will be kept constantly on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices.

BARGES

For hire by the day, week or month. And we will freight Wood, Staves, Posts, or other material to any of the points on Lake Saint Croix.

Stillwater, July 1, 1865—n46-1y.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND

Dealers in Paper

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

tationery & Printers Materials

220 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

Cash Paid for Rags and Rope.

ZENZIUS & HANCKE,

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Musical Instruments,

SHEET MUSIC & STATIONERY

Sole Agents for the celebrated

WEBER PIANOS,

All orders promptly filled.

Empire Block, 3d street, Upper Town, Saint Paul, Minn.

HOWARD'S NEW SPORTING RIFLE AND SHOT GUN.

(AGENT'S CERTIFICATE.)

This certifies that we have this day appointed Mr. A. VAN VORHES our only authorized Agent for the sale of the "HOWARD'S SPORTING RIFLE AND SHOT GUN," with full power to appoint Sub-Agents.

JAMES T. ALLEY & CO.

St. Paul, Min., June 20. 1866.

HO! SPORTSMEN!

THE SUBSCRIBER is agent for the sale of "HOWARD'S BREECH LOADING RIFLE," in many respects the most perfect fire-arm ever invented. An expert gunner can readily load and fire TWENTY SHOTS PER MINUTE. They will be sold from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other Breech Loading arm now in use. Please call at my office and examine them.

A. VAN VORHES.

Stillwater, June 15, 1866—40-3t

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Washington, ss. — In Probate Court.— In the matter of the estate of Wealthy Church, et. al. minors:

Upon reading and filing the petition of Nels Rosenquist, of St. Croix county, State of Wisconsin, representing that he is the general guardian of Wealthy Church, Clementine Church and Melvina Church, minors, and that it is necessary to sell certain real estate of said minors, in said petition described, situate in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, in order to provide for their support and education; and praying that license may issue to him as such Guardian to make such sale at public auction according to law.

It is ordered that the next of kin of said ward and all persons interested in their estate, appear before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 15th day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, and show cause, if any there be, why a license should not be granted for the sale of such of such estate as prayed for.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Stillwater Messenger, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington—the last publication to be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing.

H. R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated Stillwater, Sept. 29, 1866.

JOSPH I. BEAUMONT,

DEALER IN

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Syrups,

And all Goods pertainidg to the business of a

Wholesale Grocer,

INCLUDING

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

Wines, Liquors, and Pure old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies.

Please call and examine this stock before purchasing.

CORNER THIRD AND JACKSON STREETS, SAINT PAUL.

Opposite Merchant's Hotel.

WOOLEN GOODS

—OF—

HOME MANUFACTURE.

The Proprietors of the

"North Star Woolen Mill"

at Minneapolis, Minn., having run their Factory during the entire winter, are now enabled to place in the market the most extensive and superior stock of Woolen Cloth ever offered to the people of the North-west, consisting of Plain and Fancy

Cassimeres and Doeskins,

Fine Light and Dark Tweeds, Plain and Checked Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Socks, &c.

Our cloths are made

EXCLUSIVELY

of Wool, with the latest improved machinery, and by the most skillful and experienced workmen.

We now offer them for sale, both wholesale and retail, at greatly reduced prices. To Farmers and Wool-growers we offer the most

Liberal Inducements

to exchange Wool for Cloth, allowing more than the market price for Wool, and selling them our Cloths at

CASH PRICES.

Agencies for exchanging on the same terms as at the Factory will be found at Rochester, Cannon Falls, Clinton Falls. Faribault, Mankato and St. Cloud.

Eastman, Gibson & Co.

May, 1866.—36-6m

The Cheapest place to buy your

DRY - GOODS

—IS—

THE CHEAP CASH STORE

Where you get good Goods at low prices.

A beautiful stock of

Dress Goods,

At all prices from 10 cents up.

SILK SAQUES

—AND—

Basquetines

Cloth Saques & Circulars

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

NEW STYLES.

A Handsome line of Black Silk Cloths and Cassimeres,

Prints, Muslins, &c.,

ALL VERY CHEAP,

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

St. Paul, Minn.

GODFREY SIEGENTHALER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, PHŒNIX BLOCK, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Will practice in all the Courts of this State, and promptly attend to all matters pertaining to his profession.

DILLEY & PARKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 162 Third Street, over NIEHAUS' store, St. Paul, Minn.--Particular attention given to preparing and prosecuting with promptness and despatch all claims for soldiers or officers under the late acts of Congress, or any other business arising out of the late wars, either Indian or Rebellion, not yet finally and satisfactorily settled. Our Washington correspondents are Messrs. SANBORN & KING, Attorneys at Law. n50

J. B. BRADEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Iron, Nails, Steel, Hard Ware,

Wagon & Buggy Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Poles, Thimble Skein Wagon Boxes,

SPRINGS, AXLES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

No. 154 Third Street, St. Paul.

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner Wabashaw and Fifth streets, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Chas. H. Etter, Proprietor.

G. G. GRISWOLD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer In

MEN & BOY'S CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Hats, Caps and

FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Military Goods, Rubber Capes, Coats, Leggins, &c. Fur Caps, Collars, Gloves, Buffalo Robes.

CLOTHING MANUF'D TO ORDER.

194 Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

NEW

Livery Stable!

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have just completed their

New and Commodious

Livery Stable,

ON MAIN STREET,

with a new and complete stock of horses, elegant

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS,

and are prepared to accommodate all those in need of any thing in their line.

We are also prepared to buy and sell horses at any time, and can furnish boarding for horses by the day or week.

We invite those wishing any thing in our line to give us a call, as we can furnish as neat an outfit as can be procured in the State, and at the lowest possible figures.

MANTOR, GASLIN & DENTON.

Stillwater, Dec. 19, 1865.—15

STATE OF MINNESOTA.— COUNTY OF Washington, ss.—In Probate Court.—In the matter of the estate of Ebenezer Newman, late of the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Judith Newman widow of the said Ebenezer Newman late of said Washington County deceased, praying that letters of administration may issue to John B. Taft, Esq., upon the estate of the said Ebenezer Newman, deceased.

It is ordered, that said application be heard and determined before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the eighth day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Stillwater Messenger, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated Stillwater, Oct. 10, 1866.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Washington, ss.—In Probate Court.—In the matter of the estate of James Casey, late of said county deceased.

Sumner I. Smith, administrator of the estate of James Casey, late of said county deceased, having this day appliedd to the Court for a settlement of his final account as such administrator;

It is ordered that said account be examined and adjusted before me at my office in the city of Stillwater, county of Washington and State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of November next at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Stillwater Messenger, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Washington.

H. R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater, Oct. 13, 1866.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Washington, ss.—In Probate Court.—In the matter of the estate of Amos O. Grover late of the County of Washington, and State of Minnesota, deceased.

William Graves, Administrator of the estate of Amos O. Grover, late of said county deceased, having applied to the Court for a decree of distribution of said estate among the heirs at law of the said estate;

It is ordered that said application be heard and the proofs relating thereto be taken before me at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 8th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for two successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Stillwater *Messenger*, a weekly newspaper published in the said county of Washington

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater, Oct. 22, 1866.

TAKEN UP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Lakeland about the 5th inst., an old bay mare. The owner of the old brute is requested to call for her, as I do not wish to waste grain in keeping her "policy" on her pegs any longer.

ELIAS McKEAN.

Oct. 22, 1866.

The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES, Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

TERMS--$2,00 A YEAR Invariably in Advance.

VOLUME 11. STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 14 1866. NUMBER 10.

STILLWATER MESSENGER

Wednesday, November 1 , 1866.

Washington County--Official.

Since the election in Minnesota on the 6th, we have received the returns from near a dozen States--we have had commercial reports from London, Liverpool and all of Europe--but the town of Newport--eighteen miles distant--has kept us in mortal suspense, for six days, while the lightning has been flashing important events transpiring six thousand miles away. At last we have got Newport, which foots up Colville 17--Donnelly 14.

But these returns come at too late an hour to give a tabular statement of the vote of the various towns. We can only give the vote and majorities of the various candidates in the county. They are as follows, each candidate elected being Republican :

Auditor of State	
Charles McIlrath	667
Nelse E Nelson	360
McIlrath's majority	307
Clerk Supreme Court.	
Sherwood Hough	670
Dennis Cavanaugh	354
Hough's majority	316
For Congress.	
Ignatius Donnelly	651
Wm Colville, (the magazine)	372
Donnelly's majority	279
State Senator.	
W H C Folsom	615
Thos F Morton	404
Folsom's majority	211
Representatives.	
H A Jackman	582
Mahlo Black	444
Jackman's majority	138
Ebenezer Ayres	560
K. A Huntoon	424
Ayres' majority	136
Probate Judge.	
E G Butts, [no opposition,]	908
Auditor	
Rudolph Lehmicke	626
D B Loomis	393
Lehmicke's majority	233
Register of Deeds.	
M Y Jackson	602
F G Brown	418
Jackson's majority	184
Surveyor.	
A Van Vorhes	588
H C Shepard	429
Van Vorhes' majority	159
Court Commissioner.	
L R Cornman	559
A Van Vorhes	437
Cornman's majority	122
County Commissioner, 2d Dist.	
John Parker, [Dem.]	37
H A Jackman, [Union]	25
Parker's majority	12
County Commissioner, 3d Dist.	
Wm Willim, [Dem.]	186
E W Durant, [Union]	155
Willim's majority	30
Loan for County Buildings.	
For the Loan	546
Against the Loan	398

We hope to publish the vote of the various towns in tabular form in our next issue.

The Fortieth Congress.

The elections thus far show up the following results for the Fortieth Congress--

Republican	128
Democratic	35

Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, choosing 29 members, are yet to elect. Of these, the Republicans will undoubtedly carry the four Connecticut districts, three in California, three in New Hampshire, two in Rhode Island, at least two out of the nine in Kentucky, and four out of the eight in Tennessee. If this estimate is correct, it will add eighteen to the Republican members, and eleven to the Democrats, making the House 146 Republicans to 40 Democrats. Selah !

In the Senate there are now 30 Republicans and 10 Copperheads. When the State Legislatures meet and make up their jewels, the Senate will stand--

Republicans	39
Democrats and Johnsonites	12

Selah !

Four pounds of the water of the Dead Sea contain one pound of chloride of soda and chloride of magnesia. No living thing is found in it.--*Exchange.*

That's what the Johnson-Democracy took on the 6th of November. It is worse than forty-rod whiskey. They went so very dead there were not enough of them left to make a decent funeral procession. Colville took a barrel of it. *Gloria in Excelcis !*

The Grand Total!

President Johnson "swung around the circle"--Col. Colville and General Gorman did the same--each apparently sincere in the declaration that Donnelly would be defeated and Colville elected to Congress.

"Mistaken son's why dream of heaven !"

For weeks past, all the exclamation points--astonishers !--and all the display type in the *Pioneer* office have been kept under high steam pressure in heralding the virtues and the prospects of Col. Colville. Three days after the election the *Pioneer* commenced throwing dirt back into Col. Colville's face in this style--

* * * It matters very little whether Mr. Donnelly's majority in the District be 2500 or 3500 The Radicals have a majority in the District of 4,000 votes. * * * Had a regular Democrat been nominated instead of Colville, he would not only have secured the whole Democratic vote, but also many Republican votes. It is hard to get men to vote for persons by whom they think that they have been badly treated, and whom they regard as renegades. But the elections are over, and we are glad of it. Let us take courage, thoroughly organize, bury all regrets and animosities if such exist, and be ready to try again.

What a different opinion is here expressed of Colville the defeated, from that of Colville the candidate, only a few days before ! The *candidate* was a darling little angel--a full fledged bird of Paradise ;--but the *defeated* is now a "renegade !"

We have about thirty-five solid columns of figures in our office--purchased expressly for printing tax lists and election returns--and as soon as all the rural districts are heard from, we shall commence figuring up Donnelly' majorities. These figures will convince the doubting Thomas' the flood of November was quite a storm !

THE EARTHQUAKE AT THE CAPITOL. The recent ground swell seems to have had a disastrous effect at Washington. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says :

If Washington ever held a sicker set of politions than it holds to-night, political history has failed to record it. The President is sick. Mr. Seward seems to have reached a sad end of all his sixty and ninety day periods. Mr. McCulloch reports the political markets flat. Mr. Browning is willing to be pardoned. Mr. Stanberry pretends to be still studying out how the Baltimore radical lawyers outwitted him. Mr. Welles wishes his party had been as hard to whip as the Monitor. All in the Department who have sold themselves to Andy look as if they thought they had gone cheap. Many of the political workers who have surrounded the President talk as if about ready to abandon him, and most of them charge the crushing defeat to his blunders.

Increase of Pensions

The following regulation in regard to applications for increase of pensions were issued from the Pension Office to-day: Application for increase of pension, under the acts of June 6th and July 25th, 1866, form a part of the unadjudicated or pending claim, and their receipt is not acknowledged by this office. The condition of all unadjudicated claims is reported from time to time by circular or letter, and will not be reported to any agent unless he shall have been recognised by this office, as the attorney in the case, nor unless the application shall have been on file at least three months, special cases excepted. Only a duly executed power of attorney confers upon an agent the right to appear in a case, and no unadjudicated claim will be taken from the files for examination unless material evidence shall have been offered to establish its validity. During the past month, 4,741 applications of widows were received at the Pension Office, of which 1,554 were allowed and 187 were rejected. The number of applications received for invalid pensions was 3,500, of which 3,058 were allowed 442 were rejected.

--An editor in Illinois recently saw a patent clothes-washer. It was in the shape of a wheel-barrow. The revolutions of the wheel put in motion a crank that moves a plunger that pounded the clothes. The body of the box is mounted where the load is in a wheel-barrow. On the top of the box is a wringer. A lady can put her clothes in her machine, pick it up and go out calling ; the longer her list of friends the better her clothes will be washed. Calling will then be of some use, and an eternal gad-about will become a first rate washerwoman.

--Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you ; for trouble rarely troubles people who never trouble themselves about trouble.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed in the best style and at as low rates as any office in the State, at the MESSENGER OFFICE. Send in your orders.

To Advertisers.

If you have lost anything,
If you have found anything,
If you have anything to sell,
If you have anything to buy,
If you have any notice to make public, ADVERTISE in the MESSENGER.

The paper is read in almost every family in the county, and any announcement in its columns will meet the eye of every citizen. You might just as well take down your sign, or put up a placard "not at home," as to keep your name out of the MESSENGER. Don't blame your towns-people or your country customers for going to St. Paul for their pins and hooks-and-eyes if you don't advertise your wares. The people look through the advertising columns of the papers to ascertain where they can find what they want to purchase.

For terms of advertising see fourth page.

MINNESOTA VIEWS can be found at Sinclair & Brothers', Gallery, Main street, Stillwater. Oct. 17-tf.

STERESCOPIC INSTRUMENTS for sale by the same. Oct. 17-tf.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES.--Rev. r . Bowen preaches at Armory Hall every Sunday morning at the usual hour. 50-tf

BABBIT METAL.--Several hundred pounds of old type--just as good and much cheaper than babbit metal--can be secured at this office, if applied for soon. Mill-owners, proprietors of reapers or any other machinery needing boxing, will find it to their interest to call.

Stair Carpeting at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

District Court.

The District Court--Hon. Charles McClure on the Bench--convened yesterday afternoon. The Grand Jury was impanneled and received the instructions of the Court. Some unimportant business was transacted, when the Court adjourned until 9½ this morning. Among the Attorneys present from abroad, we have met with Gen. Gorman, Hon. J. B. Brisbin, Hon. James Smith, Jr., and L. E. Thompson, of St. Paul, H. N. Setzer, of Taylor Falls, and Hon. Seagrave Smith and T. R. Huddlestone, of Hastings.

Oil Tanned Moccasin Boots and Shoes, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

DEATH OF MISS MAGGIE O'BRIEN.--In our last issue we noted the injury of Miss Maggie O'Brien, by being thrown from a buggy on Monday evening, resulting in a compound fracture of the right lower limb. Her wounds, though painful, were not considered dangerous until Friday morning, when it was discovered that mortification had commenced. Physicians were summoned from St. Paul and Hudson by telegraph, in consultation with our city Physicians, but the disease had progressed too far to admit of amputation. Maggie died at nine o'clock on Friday night. Miss O'Brien was an interesting young lady of twenty years, universally esteemed by all of her acquaintences, and her sudden departure is deplored by all. Her funeral was attended on Sunday by one of the largest processions of citizens ever witnessed in this city on a similar ocaasion.

We reflect the sentiment of all of our citizens in extending to the bereaved parents and friends of this promising young lady our profound sympathies in this hour of terrible affliction.

Hemp Carpeting 30 to 65 cents per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

A SENSIBLE MAN.--Our old friend and patron, Winslow Leach, Esq., has located in Austin, Mower county, where he proposes, in connection with Mr. Clay, of this city, to open an extensive lumber yard. Previous to leaving a few days since, Mr. Leach ordered the *Messenger* continued to him at Austin, and paid in in advance up to October 1, 1870. There is evidence of a christian gentleman.

Superfine 2-ply Carpeting $1 95 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

METEORIC.--Look out for the meteoric showers to-night. Astronomers predict that they will swing around the circle to-night between the hours of 12 and daylight. Be on hand with your boquets and your old Port.

Extra 3 ply Carpeting, $2 50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.--The advertisement of the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, will be found in another column. This branch of insurance is something entirely new.--This Company insures horses, cattle, etc., against death from any cause.--It will be of great advantage to the teamster or small farmer, who has a large portion of his capital invested in his team, from which he derives his livelihood. The death of a horse, in such a case will often place the owner in comparative poverty, whereas, by the payment of a few dollars, he can now be secured against such calamity. The rich man can also provide against the loss of valuable stock in the same way. The Company has had application for Agencies from all points of the Union, and starts with every prospect of success. J. N. Castle, Esq., is agent for Washington and Chisago counties.

Margerson's Custom Made Boots, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

PROGRESSING.--The work of paving our streets and flagging our sidewalks is progressing with commendable rapidity. Happy the day when the work is completed. The finest piece of workmanship we have yet seen in this line is the pavement in front of the Drug Store of H. M. Crandall, executed by that prince of mechanics, Capt. Thomas Sinclair.

Oil Carpetings at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

GOOD TEMPLARS.--The following officers elect were installed at the regular meeting of the "L'Etoile du Nord" Lodge, No 57, on last Friday evening :

W. C. T.--J. N Castle ;
W. V. T.--Miss Adlie Cornman ;
P. W. C. T.--J C Caldwell ;
W. S.--A B Easton ;
W. A. S--Miss Julia Hamilton ;
W. T--John Montgomery ;
W. F. S--Eliza McKusick ;
W. M--P Keefe ;
W. D. M--Mrs Lucy J O'Brien ;
W. I. G--Miss Sarah O'Brien ;
W. O. G--George West ;
W. R. H. S--Miss Alice Hamilton
W. L. H. S--Miss Clara Cates ;
W. C--Rev J L Howell.

The Lodge is now in a flourishing condition, numbering over one hundred members.

Cook and Parlor Stoves, at very low prices, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.--Our State was never cursed with so many thieves and garrotters as at the present time. They are all around us. Upon retiring, every man should place a six-shooter near his pillow, and with every alarm about his premises, he should discharge at least six shots. Aim low, keep a steady nerve, and with every shot you will kill or disable a miserable thief. Kill if you can--if not, disable and capture. There must be some blood-letting soon to break up the gang of desperadoes now afflicting our State.

Ladies' and Gents' Arctic Over Shoes, for sale cheap, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

BOOKKEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.--Prof. Monroe is meeting with splendid success in organizing classes in scientific book-keeping and plain and ornamental penmanship. His classes meet Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, immediately in front of the *Messenger* office, Bernheimer's Block. Every young lady and gentleman of the city should avail themselves of this rare and cheap opportunity to become proficients in these important branches of education.

Otter Bound Caps, St. Paul style, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.--The Bowling Saloon on Chestnut street, near Main, has been converted into one of the nicest places of business in the city. Messrs. Robinson & Keefe have just opened a choice selection of fancy groceries, confectionaries, toys, &c., and are doing a fine business. The rear of the building--a large and airy room--is occupied by these gentlemen as a Restaurant, where oysters and all of the delicacies and game of the season will be served at all hours. For a good quiet meal, or for fine groceries &c., go to Robinson and Keefe's.

TAKEN UP.

By the subscriber, on or about the 25th of October last, one cow, about six years old, dark color, white bag, line back, with rope on her horns, and bell on her neck.

FREDERICK ROHDA.

Marine, Nov. 13, 1866.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT.--On Monday morning Mr. William Casey was kicked by a visious horse, breaking his right leg between the knee and ankle. Mr. Casey was a cripple before this accident--having lost almost entirely the use of his left leg. The last is a compound fracture, but Doctors Noyes and Carli hope to set him on his pins in a few weeks. Mr. Casey is one of our energetic lumbermen, and his hundreds of friends hope for his speedy recovery. The unfortunate gentleman is uncle to Miss O'Brien, whose death a few days ago resulting from a broken limb, is noted elsewhere in these columns.

Staple and Fancy Groceries, cheap for cash, at HERSEY STAPLES & DOE'S.

SNAPPISH.--Ten years ago we commenced clasping hands and breaking lances, with Dr. Thomas Foster--then editor of the good old "*Minnesotian.*"

Happy days, were they !--big times we had--the Doctor and we! We generally agreed--*occasionally* quarreled ;--but then we always loved each other. Like ourselves, the Doctor threw off the editoreal harness and devoted years to the military, and like ourselves, again, he returned to his first love--he could'nt help it--the sanctum and the crayon. The Doctor is now editor of the *Daily Minneapolis Chronicle.* It is FOSTER all overfull of ginger and snap. We devour the *Chronicle* every day just as we do our coffee--with a perfect whereas! The Doctors old friends would renew their youth by sending for the *Chronicle.*

Call at Hersey, Staples & Doe's and see their splendid stock of Dry Goods.

THATS' SO!--Col. Colville, in his speech in this city a few days ago, said, though a cripple and a walking magazine of powder, and carrying more lead in his bones and bowels than a Galena lead mine, he was still "good at *running.*" We would think so, since he has run behind our "Patrick Henry" over four thousand votes! We would like to ask General Gorman, on the sly, what he thinks of "Patrick" now. How is it, General?

"Brave boys are they,"
but the boys voted just as they fought!

SPECIAL MISSION SERVICES IN ASCENSION CHURCH, STILLWATER--The middle Convocation of the Clergy will hold services in Ascension church as follows :

Tuesday, Nov. 20, services at 3 P. M. Also at 7½ o'clock ; and a Missionary address by the Bishop of the Diocese.

Wednesday, at 10½, Nov. 21, the Holy Communion will be celebrated. The Alms will be apppropriated to Missions.

All persons are invited to attend these services.

UNGRATEFUL.--The morning after election--after returns had been received by telegraph from St. Paul and Hastings and Red Wing and a dozen other points, we met our friend, "Old Æsculapius," in front of that temple of Democracy--Holcombe's Hall. In our simplicity we inquired of our friend, "have you heard from Colonel Colville ?" "D--n Colonel Colville," said Æsculapius--"what do I care for the old cuss, while the measles are raging like Tophet down here in Slab Alley ?" and Dr. Pills walked off on his hind legs just like a little duck.

STENCIL PLATE CUTTING.--Mr. Samuel McCullough, a crippled soldier of the glorious 8th Illinois cavalry, is now in the city receiving orders and executing all kinds of Stencil cutting. Millers, Merchants, and all others desiring this class of work should give Mr. McCullough an order. His specimens are of the highest order of excellence.

THREE FEET.--There is now three feet of water in the channel of the St. Croix from this city to Taylors Falls.

LIGHT--MORE LIGHT !--In the present condition of some of our streets--especially Main--we would suggest to our City Council the propriety of placing lamps on that thoroughfare. At this advanced season, it will be impossible to complete the improvements already commenced, and our streets will be left with a score or more of break-neck precipices. It would be true economy to expend a few dollars in lighting Main street. A few accidents in the absence of light--which will surely befall our citizens or strangers--may cost the city thousands of dollars. Let us have the street lamps at once.

OFF FOR GERMANY.--Our genial young friend, J. E. Schlenk, Esq., together with his family, left on Monday last for Germany. Mr. Schlenk designs making the tour of Europe, but will spend most of the winter in the principal cities on the Rhine. We have the promise of letters for the *Messenger* from Mr. Schlenk, which will be read with much interest by his thousands of friends. He expects to return about the first of May. We wish him a pleasant voyage and a safe return, and an ocean of genuine pleasure.

RAMSEY COUNTY.--Ramsey county is doing well. She has commenced washing her face. With a liberal use of glycerine soap and soft water, we think she will be prepared one year hence to put on store clothes and "go to meeting." Gov. Donnelly has reduced Colville's majority for Congress to nearly 200, while Judge Crowell, (Republican,) is elected Probate Judge by 373 majority, and Captain Davis, one of the Republican candidates for the Legislature, is elected over Patrick Nash by 67 majority. Many of the Ramsey county sinners are on the anxious seat. There is yet hope for them.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

GOOD !--Our sister county of Pierce, (Wisconsin,) gave Union majorities of 105 on the county ticket to 142 for Gen. Washburn, for Congress.

THE TRANSGRESSOR.--Hon. R. J. Baldwin, nominated by the Republicans of Hennipen county for State Senator--a gentleman of marked ability and legislative experience--foolishly consented to preside over a Senator Norton and President Johnson meeting in Minneapolis a few weeks ago. The "boys in blue" did'nt like it.--They called a meeting and nominated Capt. J. C. Whitney--the first Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city--and elected him by 524 majority. Capt. Whitney is a Radical and will stand A No. 1 as Senator.

A PILGRIM.--We saw a sucking colt a day or two since that had followed its mother all the way from St. Cloud to New York and back as far as this place without looking any the worse for the journey.--*Minneapolis Chronicle.*

From the description of that colt--its lacteal proclivities and "swinging around the circle"--we infer that its juvenile name must be Col. Wm. Colville. Are we right, Major Foster ?

Wm. B. Bradbury, the celebrated musical composer will spend the winter in Minnesota in search of health. He is now stopping at Minneapolis. Hundreds of admirers of his splendid compositions in Stillwater would welcome him with open hands to hospitable homes.

Pretroleum V. Nasty.

Nasty's last letter opens up on the October elections muchly, as follows :

There is mournin in Kentucky.--The results of the elections in Ohio, Injeany, Pennsylvany and Iowa reached me yesterday, by a Looisvill paper wich wuz dropped off the cars at Secessionville, wich is the nearest station to us, and wich, I happin to be there, I picked up.

Ohio--40,000 Ablishin !
Injeany--20,000 Ablishin !
Pennsylvany--10,000 Ablishin !
Iowa--30.000 Ablishin !

ABLISHIN ! Wat a dreery waste uv Ablition ! Not a single oasis uv Dimocricy anywhere, nary Aryat on wich our ark kin rest in safety, but all around us the mad wave uv Ablishism rearin their crestid heads muchly.

When the Leaves are Turning Brown.

Mrs. AKERS must have drawn inspiration from Minnesota's autumnal skies when she dashed off this little geni :

Never is my heart so gay
In the budding month of May,
Never does it beat a tune
Half so sweet in blooming June,
Never knows such happiness
As on such a day as this,
When November dons her crown,
And the leaves are turning brown.

Breathe, sweet children, soft regrets
For the vanished violets ;
Sing, you lovers, the delights
Of the golden summer nights ;
Never in the summer hours
On my way such radiance showers
As from heaven falls softly down
When the leaves are turning brown

Braid your girdles, fresh and gay,
Children, in the bloom of May ;
Twist your chaplets in young June,
Maidens--they will fade full soon ;
Twine ripe roses, July red,
Lovers, for the dear one's head ;
I will weave my richer crown
When the leaves are turning brown !

NOW IS THE TIME.--The court now in session will bring together many people from the country who are not patrons of the *Messenger.* Those who are patrons and those who are not are respectfully invited to give us a call, subscribe for the *Messenger*, in order that they may return to their homes wiser and happier men.

The following toast was lately offered at a dinner in New Orleans:

"Here's to the man that pulled the trigger
That shot the man that freed the nigger."

The New York *Tribune* says of it:

"If the author of the above toast is in want of an office, and will apply at the White House in Washington, he will hear something to his advantage."

The St. Paul *Commercial* in speaking of the population of Minnesota, says :

'The State census of June, 1865, though very imperfectly taken, showed in round numbers, two hundred and fifty thousand population, and the emigration since has probably increased it to nearly or quite three hundred and twenty-five thousand.'

In Mobile a negro religious meeting is styled "a disorderly assemblage."

An old negro was hauled before the mayor last week for exhorting after 10 p. m.

God, said the mayor, must be worshipped only in seasonable hours, the peace and order of the city must be maintained at all hazards, and it is unlawful for darkies to be abroad in Mobile after 10 o'clock at night.

Noble minded man! His name should be recorded among the eminent conservators of peace and law.

A curious typographical error recently occured in a newspaper. In giving an account of an inquest, it was stated, "the deceased bore an accidental character, and the jury returned a verdict of excellent death."

Lady book-keepers are generally employed in England. American ladies make good book-keepers also.--They seldom return them.

Gen. Francis P. Fessenden, a son of Senator Fessenden of Maine, and who lost a leg during the war, has been made a full Brigadier General in the regular army, and placed on the retired list.

An Englishman in Albany a few days ago, ate 577 oysters, measuring more than six quarts of solid meat, at one sitting. They cost $11.64.

There were 348 cholera deaths in Chicago in October.

A boy in Pennsylvania has killed himself by eating acorns.

The bell of William and Mary's college is to be recast. It has rung every day since before the revolution.

New Advertisements.

A. B. EASTON, NOTARY PUBLIC. At the *Messenger* Office, Stillwater.

PROTECTION. FOR Farmers and Owners of Stock.

THE Hartford Live Stock INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD, CONN.

Chartered Capital $500,000.

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Charles R. Chapman, Mayor of City of Hartford.
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Wm. G. Allen, contractor and builder.
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W. C. GOODRICH, Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both Death and Theft.

At moderate rates of premium based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Reliable and Energetic AGENTS WANTED in every town and township in Minnesota.

Apply to J. N. CASTLE, Ag't for Washington and Chisago. Nov. 12, 1866.--4w

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15 The Presidents, Cashiers and Treasurers of 3 Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.--n47-3m.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—The Boston papers tell of a plucky lady who missed her pocket-book in a store; suspected a man who had crowded against her had taken it; went on the street after him, followed some distance without seeing a policeman, and finally determined to make an effort heself, to recover her money. She accordingly stepped up to the man, seized hold of him, and demanded her pocket-book. The fellow, of course, denied all knowledge of it; but she insisted that she knew better, and threatened to give an alarm if he did not restore the property. Finding that the lady was determined, he drew forth the pocket-book and returned it to her, whereupon she released her hold, and he disappeared.

—Edward Shornhaltz, a boy twelve years of age, set fire to the barn of his employer, Benjamin Comley, in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, O., last Sunday morning. The barn was wholly consumed, with seven thousand pounds of wool, a quantity of corn, &c. Mr. Comley, it appears, had charged the boy with theft, and in revenge the youthful gallows-bird burned the barn. He has confessed the crime.

—Annie McCloud left Windsor, Canada, last spring with John Deerlove, who, after living with her at Detroit until her confinement, a few days since, then attempted to desert her; but some friends of the poor girl —who is not yet fifteen years old—had the scamp arrested, and kept in jail until he consented to the wedding. The ceremony wa performed last Tuesday, in the bride's chamber, where she was bolstered up in bed while he needful responses were given.

—A Washington special says Lieut. Gen. Sherman will shortly return here and receive instructions from the President, when he and Minister Cambell are to leave for the Mexican frontier. The general is to make a thorough investigation into the manner in which our military affairs are conducted there. The recent interviews between the General and the President have been in regard to the future policy toward Mexico.

—Jane Smith, a steamboat cook, died at Detroit, on Wednesday. Her death is supposed to have been caused by an overdose of morphine. Whether taken intentionally, or by accident, or admidistered by some other party is unknown. The coroner is looking into the case. A lake captain holds a policy of insurance on the woman's life for a large amount.

—A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes from Rome: "The Pope was put in high spirits the other day by receiving, through the Atlantic cable, the following telegram from Baltimore, despatched on October 9, at 11:30 in the morning and delivered at Rome at 3:50 in the afternoon: 'To his Holiness Pope Pius IX—Seven archbishops and forty bishops, met in council, unanimously salute your Holiness, and wish you a long life, and desire the preservation of all the ancient and sacred rights of the Holy See.

—Sanford Conover, the chief manufacturer of the false testimony given before the House Judiciary Committee, relative to the complicity of Jeff. Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln, is now safely lodged in jail in Washington. He will be indicted for perjury at the sitting of the Grand Jury, and on that indictment will be tried in the Criminal Court, and, it is to be hoped, convicted, for the case is certainly one of the most flagrant that ever came under judicial cognizance. He deceived Judge Advocate Holt, the Judiciary Committee, the Secretary of War, and the President, and is a rascal of the darkest caliber.

—Henrietta Beale, a white girl of about twenty years, residing near Patchonge, Suffolk County New York, gave birth to a mulatto child not long ago, and subsequently procured the indictment of a venerable Ethiopian named Jesse Hodges, over sixty years of age for rape, committed on two occasions within a year. Jesse was acquitted.

—The attempt of the Beast Butler to speak in New York on Saturday afternoon created a great row, but after a while the notorious thief was permitted to speak.

—Lu. S. Sullivan, son of the Chaplain of the Indiana State Penitentiary, committed suicide at Columbus, Ind., on Saturday, by taking opium. Cause broken heart.

—Judge Holmes, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, rendered a decision on Tuesday, in which he declared the Sunday liquor law of St. Louis to be a nullity.

Louis Fox, the celebrated billiard player was severely wounded on Thursday morning at his residence in Rochester, N. Y, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, in a pocket of his coat. The ball entered the abdomen, and lodged in the thigh beyond the reach of the probe. The surgeons think he will recover.

—A gentleman from the Pacific coast was a short time ago appointed to one of the most responsible positions within the gift of the government on that coast upon a letter of recommendation purporting to have been written by a prominent United States Senator. The gentleman received his commission and left Washington rejoicing. Shortly after his departure the honorable Senator returned, and heard to his astonishment of the appointment. The gentleman who had received the appointment was immediately telegraphed to return and explain. He is now in Washington, and is no doubt explaining.

—An English paper states that there is to be another prize fight for the championship of the English prize ring, the combatants being Baldwin, called "The Irish Giant," who recently fought for and won the belt, and a man who has been selected by Mace, the ex-champion, but whose name has not been allowed to transpire. It is, however, to be made known at least two months before the fight, which is appointed to take place in what is called the London District, on the 5th of April, 1867. The necessary articles of agreement have been entered into, and the stake at issue will be £200 a side, and the championship of England.

—Cyrus W. Field has addressed a letter to every creditor who suffered by the failure of his house in 1850, requesting a statement of the amount compromised, adding the interest for nearly six years, and as fast as presented returns a check in full. The whole amount will be $200,000.

—The activity with which the political guillotine has been working may be illustrated by the fact that over two thousand two hundred changes of Postmasters in the North and West have been made since the first of July. The President hat announced his determination not to make any change in the Louisville Post Office.

MONTANA.

Some Information Concerning the Territory.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 6.

We have had the pleasure of an interview with Thomas E. Tutt, Esq., long a merchant occupying a conspicuous and honorable position in this city, and for the past two or three years largely interested in the commercial and mining transactions in the Territory of Montana. From him we have learned many important facts concerning that portion of the continent, which will be read by all and especially by those who are contemplating emigration to the territories of the West.

The territory of Montana is composed of an area of about 160,000 square miles, embracing 87,000,000 acres of land, a portion of which is pretty equally divided between the ariferous and argentiferous ores, and now promises to become one of the richest sections in minerals upon the American continent, and, perhaps, unrivaled in the world.

The discovery of placer or gulch gold was near Bannock City, and was known as Beam Head, or Grasshopper diggins, in the fall of 1862. About the first of January, 1863, gold was discovered in Alder Gulch, which skirts Virginia City southeast and northwest, and is about 18 miles in length. [illegible] miles of the gulch have been w[illegible] with great success, and out of it not less than $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 have already been taken, notwithstanding the overflow and flooding of the claims during the spring of 1865 and 1866 There is, in my opinion, as much more gold remaining in Alder gulch and tributaries as has been taken out, all of which can and will eventually be saved by the process of ground slucing and by the erection of flumes. To accomplish this it will be necessary to bring the requisite amount of water by ditches from the Madison river into the gulch.

It is a matter of fact in the mining history of South America that large fortunes have been realized from the tailings thrown away as worthless by the mining companies of that country, and such will be the result in Montana.

The discovery of "Last Chance" and Grizzly gulches was made by a gentleman by the name of John Cowan, better known, however, by the miners as Uncle Johny, in the winter of 1864 and 1865. These gulches have yielded up a large amount of treasure, and many of the claims are still paying well. Nelson's gulch is distant to the westward about seven or eight miles, and the claims there have paid well. It was there the splendid nugget worth $2,000 was found by a gentleman by the name of Maximer, who is now and has been a member of the territorial legislature. The discoveries on the east side of the Missouri river, known as Confederate, Montana and New York gulches, have proved excessively rich, three or four parties having taken from the Confederate alone about $500,000, which was brought down on the steamer Luella to Leavenworth and expressed to New York. On the western slope of the Rocky Mountain range, the placer mines at Blackfoot, Washington, and McClellan have yielded finely to the indomitable will and energy of the hardy pioneer.

The mining district of Silver Bow, situated at the head of Deer Lodge valley, is now producing very well. The Elk and Bear mines, situated on the tributaries of the Hellgate river, have not proved as rich nor as extensive as they promised in the spring of 1866. The gold from the Blackfoot mines coins more than any *placer* mines in the territory, and that from Silver Bow perhaps less.

It is estimated that, from the 1st of July, 1865, to the 1st of July, 1866, not less than $20,000,000 in gold have been procured from the *placer* mines of Montana.

The permanent and substantial wealth of the territory is in the gold and silver-bearing quartz, and so soon as capital and labor can be cheapened, which will be the case just as soon as the territory becomes self-sustaining, the quartz lodes will be worked with great success, as the ores are comparatively free from the bases metals.

The millions of unemployed capital of the east can find no safer investment than in the well defined quartz lodes of Montana, but they must look out for "wild-cat" there as well as in other mining regions. The day is not far distant when the now barren mountain slopes will be covered with quartz mills, around which there will spring up villages and towns equalled only in beauty and comfort by the manufacturing districts of New England, but instead of the sound of the loom we will hear the roar of machinery crushing with its ponderous stamps the quartz from which will be gathered the precious metals

The agricultural sources of Montana, are far beyond the conception of the most enlightened people of the States. The soil of the valley is very fertile, resembling very much that of Minnesota, and one may see as fine wheat, barley, and the hardier vegetables growing in Montana as he ever saw in Missouri or Illinois. Of course everything produced is by irrigation.

As fine beef is raised alone upon the nutritious grasses of the valleys and mountain sides, as can be found on the blue grass lands of old Kentucky. The valleys of Beam Head, Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Boulder, Prickly Pear, Deer Lodge and Bitter Root produce finely, and but for the partial destruction of the crops by the grasshoppers last summer, farming would have been the most lucrative business followed in the territory.

The country is largely overstocked with goods, and there will be but few required in the spring.

Domestic Reform.

From the London Punch.

DEAR MR. PUNCH:—So much as there has been said lately about the working man nobody says a word for the wife, and I'm sure she very often works the harder of the two. I declare with me it's work work work and nothing else from morning to night, and what with one thing and another I never get a moment's peace, there's wash wash wash, and mend mend mend, the children always tearing their things, never out of mischief, and the cooking to attend to, and help clean the things, and make the beds, and lay the table-cloth and knives and forks, and plates and dishes, there's no end to it, I am sure nobody knows what it is to have a family and only one servant, and now and then a char-woman to do extra work, which she only muddles, and leaves things worse than they were before, and the house always in a mess and a state of confusion, and then when one's husband comes home he expects his dinner ready for him and grumbles if he has to wait only half an hour and is cross because the potatoes are cold, and then there's often a piece of work of a morning about the shirt-buttons.

Talk of Reform in Parliament, it may be wanted there, but there's a great deal more want of it somewhere else. I know a House where there's more room for it than enough, but it could only be done with plenty of money, and when a man says he can't afford it what are you to do? I sometimes feel like I don't know what, and wish I was I don't know where, and how I get through it all goodness gracious knows, and it's no use complaining; but I can't bear such a to-do made about Working Men, and your Beasleses, and Brights, and Odgerses, and Bodgerses paying no attention whatever to those who work a great deal more than any men do, and never any amusement or recreation hardly, and I will say it there is any class that ought to be represented, if that would do any good, it is that of A WORKING WOMAN.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The Names of the Members Elect.

The following are the names of Senators and Representatives elected to the next Legislature—republicans in roman, democrats in small capitals:

First District—Ramsey County.
Senator.—WILLIAM P. MURRAY.
Representatives—CHARLES H. LIENAU, EDMUND RICE, and Cushman K. Davis.

Second District.—Washington, Chisago, Pine and Kannabec Counties.
Senator.—W. H. C. Folsom.
Representatives.—Henry A. Jackman, and Ebenezer Ayres.

Third District.—Stearns, Cass, Todd, Wadena, Otter Tail, Andy Johnson, Clay, Douglas, Becker, Polk, Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing Alsen, Itasca, Buchanan, St. Louis and Lake Counties.
Senator.—Louis A. Evans.
Representatives.—ALFRED TANNER and N. H. MINER.

Fourth District.—Hennepin East, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti, and Mille Lac Counties.
Senator.—J. S. Pillsbury.
Representative.—H. F. Blodget.

Fifth District.—Hennepin West.
Senator.—J. C. Whitney.
Representatives.—Aaron Gould, John Seboski and A. A AMES.

Sixth District.—Wright, Meeker, McLeod Kandiyohi and Monongalia Counties.
Senator.—H. L. Gordon.
Representatives.—Dana E. King and P. W. Savage.

Seventh District.—Dakota County.
Senator.—N. C. Draper.
Representatives.—J. H. Donaldson and S. C. Howell.

Eighth District.—Rice County.
Senator.—O. F. Perkins.
Representatives.—C. A. Wheaton and Isaac Pope.

Ninth District.—Goodhue County.
Senator.—Warren Bristol.
Representatives.—R. B. Wilson, J. T. Mitchell and L. K. Akers.

Tenth District.—Wabashaw County.
Senator.—J. L. Armstrong.
Representative.—S. A. Kemp.

Eleventh District.—Winona County.
Senator.—William H. Yale.
Representatives.—M. H. Dunnell, W. W. Buck and A. C. Smith.

Twelfth District.—Olmsted County.
Senator.—J. V. Daniels.
Representatives.—Caleb Sawyer, B. F. Perry J. K. Randall.

Thirteenth District.—Houston County.
Senator.—D. P. Temple.
Representatives.—E. H. Kennedy and Burton Andrews.

Fourteenth District.—Filmore County.
Senator.—Luke Miller.
Representatives.—J. Q. Farmer, N. P. Colburn, W. W. Braden and G. Oleson.

Fifteenth District.—Mower and Dodge Counties.
Senator.—Samuel Lord.
Representatives.—D. B. Johnson, Jr., and G. J. Felch.

Sixteenth District.—Steele, Waseca and Freeborn Counties.
Senator.—A. Armstrong.
Representatives.—J. E. Smith, W. H. Twiford, and WM. BRISBANE.

Seventeenth District.—Blue Earth and Watonwan Counties.
Senator.—Lewis Porter.
Representatives.—John A. Reed, and Brown Yates.

Eighteenth District.—Scott County.
Senator.—L. L. BAXTER.
Representative.—MORRIS HAUPT.

Nineteenth District.—Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Redwood, Renville, Pierce, and Davis Counties.
Senator.—Adam Buck.
Representatives.—C. T. Brown, and D. G. Shillock.

Twentieth District.—Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, and Rock Counties.
Senator.—J. B. Wakefield.
Representative.—A. Andrews.

Twenty-First District.—Carver County.
Senator.—CHAUNCEY W. GRIGGS.
Representative.—ELI F. LAWIS.

Twenty-Second District.—LeSueur County.
Senator.—REUBEN BUTTERS.
Representative.—A. K. MAYNARD.

RECAPITULATION.

SENATE.—Republicans	17
" Democrats	5
Republican majority	12
HOUSE.—Republicans	38
" Democrats	9
Republican majority	28
Republican majority on joint ballot	40

—The entire number of dwelling houses in the District of Columbia is ascertained by actual count to be 19,022. The entire population of the District is set down at 122,867. divided as follows: Washington, 102,612; Georgetown, 14,632; County, 5,623. Total, 122,867. The Washington Star says that it will be seen that the population of the district cities has not fallen off since the close of the war to the extent generally supposed. The fact that there is scarce a vacant dwelling in the city bears testimony in the same direction. As this is the slack season, during the Congressional recess, the above may be put down as permanent population, or as nearly so as a population made up largely of Government employes can be considered.

—The Boston Transcript says that "Captain G. M. Finotti of Boston, an old schoolmate of Madame Ristori, gave an elegant dinner party a few days since, in honor of the distinguished actress. Among the guests were ex-Governor Andrew and his wife, Rev. G. M. Finotti, brother of the host, Ristori's husband, the Marques Del Grillo, and her son and daughter. The occasion was one of much interest, as a renewal of old associations, and a tribute of refined hospitality to the great artist."

AN INDIAN KING'S REVENGE.

Inhuman Punishment of an Offending Nobleman.

From the Boston Advertiser.

BOMBAY, June 18, 1866.

The people of Western India have been horrified during the last few days by one of the most awful tragedies which ever occurred in this or any other part of the country; and the act has been rendered all the more odious by the author of it being an Indian prince, who is not amenable to any law but his own, and whose motives can be attributed to nothing but insatiable revenge. The scene of the awful occurrence is the populous city of Baroda. The capital of that extensive portion of western India which is laid down in some maps as the "Guicowar's Dominions," and the principal actors were the native monarch, who is called the Guicowar, one of his own nobility, a Mahomedan of great wealth and vast influence, called Dosoo Meah, and a nautch, or dancing girl, of much beauty, named Oomron.

Two or three versions of this occurrence have been published, but the facts of the case appear to be as follows:

The Guicowar of Boroda, like too many Indian kings, is both a sensualist and a profligate; and instead of striving to make his people happy and prosperous, he is wrapped up almost entirely in his own pleasures. Like all Mahomedan Monarchs, too, he has his wives and concubines and favorites—how many is best known to himself and to these who pander to his depravity and his vices. Among the females who once enjoyed this specious honor was a dancing girl named Oomron; and either while residing at the Guicowar's palace or subsequently, she made the acquaintance of Dosoo Meah, the Mahomedan noble. Princes are proverbially fickle, and oriental princes are especially so; so one day the dancing girl lost Guicowar's favor and was consequently compelled to leave his palace in disgrace.

It was not long ere she renewed her acquaintance with Desoo Meah, and in a little while she formed with him a relation similar to that which had so recently existed between herself and the Guicowar. An attachment sprang up between them, and it soon ripened into intense love. But it seems that there is a sort of etiquette even in regal immorality, which forbids any female who has once been a monarch's favorite to form a similar connection with a less exalted personage. The parties, however, either knew nothing or cared nothing about such trumpery formilities; and when they received a hint from the Guicowar that this alliance must be terminated, they set his authority at defiance and refused to separate. Again a similar mandate was sent by the monarch—this time more peremptory than before; but again it was met with a positive refusal to comply with the request. They said they loved each other, and were determined to live and die together. Then they were appealed to separately, but with the same result. They were determined never to separate, let the consequences be what they might.

This was more than an oriental despot could bear. He ordered both of them to be cast into prison, and determined on revenge. At every court there are parasites and flatterers who are ever ready to do any nefarious work that may be required, or who volunteer to do it in the hope of winning the miserable reward of a miscreant's favor.

And it was some of those base wretches who came forward; told a fabricated tale of conspiracy and projected assassination; a conspiracy of which the Guicowar was to be the victim, and the nobleman the concoctor. This was enough. The unfortunate Dosoo Meah, without trial of any kind, was ordered to be put to death by being dragged at the heels of an elephant, and one or two other conspirators to be put to death in a less horrible manner.

This mode of punishment is as barbarous and dreadful as the mind of any savage ever devised. Certainly, for torturing a human being, nothing short of flaying alive has ever been tried which can inflict so much agony ere life becomes extinct. The poor victim is first bound hand and foot so as to render him perfectly helpless. He is then stretched upon the ground, the end of a long rope is fastened round his waist, and the other end is attached to one of the hind legs of an elephant.

The elephant is then driven off, and the horrible torture begins from the first step. The poor creature is jerked with a rapid motion for a few feet—then there is a momentary pause—then another jerk over the rough, stony ground, and so on; the agony increasing slowly and intensely with every stride taken by the unwieldy brute. Lacerated, bruised and bleeding, the helpless man, quivering in every nerve, is dragged from one end of the city to the other, and when he arrives there life is usually extinct. Should this not be the case, however, the elephant is backed upon the prostrate body, and when once it puts its ponderous feet upon it, it crushes out of it the last vestige of life. Sometimes it is true, the victim's head is dashed against a stone, and his brains are knocked out, but generally the whole diabolical process is carried to its utmost extent.

On the occasion I speak of Mahomedan soon perished, so that the last atrocity was rendered unnecessary. However, the Guicowar had had his revenge. He had put his rival to death.

The royal sensualist's vengence, however was not yet satisfied. He ordered the poor dancing girl to have her nose and one of her breasts cut off as some punishment for her conduct; but whether the seatenee has been carried into effect has not yet transpired. The Guicowar's barbarous conduct has excited the greatest indignation among the Anglo-Saxon population here, and an opinion is very generally entertained that as such a monster is not fit to rule his dominions, the British government should step in and depose him and govern them in a proper manner.

Facts in Human Life.

The number of languages and dialects spoken in the world amounts to 3,064. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about thirty-three years. One quarter die previous to the age of seven years; one half before reaching seventeen; and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity refused to one-half the human species. To every 1,000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100, only six reaches the age of sixty-five; and not more than one in 500 lives to eighty years of age. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 33,333,333 die every year, 91,822 every day, 3,730 every hour, and sixty every minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being fifty years of age than men, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of seventy-five to every one hundred individuals. Marriages are most frequent after the equinoxes; that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one fourth of the population.

A Sad Parisian Story.

A Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch announces the death in that city of the venerable and unhappy Monsieur M——, whose sad history he thus briefly recited:

"He was at one time the head of a large industrial establishment. His rectitude was of the severe Roman type, and yet, as sometimes occurs, his son was immoral and unprincipled in the extreme. At the time I am speaking of his wife and daughter were dead, and the unworthy son, then eighteen years of age, alone remained to inherit the father's immense wealth. As I have said, Monsieur M— was severe in the extreme, and, in order to put an end to his son's dissipation refused to grant him more than the most meagre support.

One evening M—— received at his house a friend, to whom he paid a large sum. His son was present, and the three dined together. At ten o'clock the visitor retired, and, although he had to traverse the wood of Boulogne to reach his own house, started alone on foot. He confided also in his pistols, which he always carried at night. In the most solitary part of his road his steps were arrested by a man with blackened face, who presented a pistol to his head, and demanded, in the oldfashioned way, the money or the life of the victim. The latter at first resolved to part with neither without a struggle, but a gleam of recognition suddenly flashed upon him. His resolution was quickly made. Without a word he gave the robber his money, and, after waiting till the latter disappeared in the woods, pursued his way.

The next morning, at sunrise, he returned to the house of Monsieur M—— and related to him the event of the preceding night.

"The voice of the robber, his figure and manner, notwithstanding his disguise, make me certain that it was your son!"

"My son!" replied the father, with a sickening pang. "Bad as he is, he surely has not fallen so low. But come, we will assure ourselves beyond doubt." And, accompanied by his visitor, he softly entered the chamber of his child. The father, with trembling hand, drew the curtain, and permitted the sun to fall upon the sleeping face. His boy's clothes were muddy and torn; a towel lay upon the floor stained with the black that the guilty youth had washed from his visage; while, half concealed beneath the pillow, was seen the stolen purse. Seizing the pistol that rested upon the table, the wretched father, before his friend could divine his purpose, discharged the contents at the head of his boy.

Monsieur M—— delivered himself immediately into the hands of justice, and was on trial condemned to transportation for life. After serving ten years of his sentence he was pardoned and returned to Paris, where until his death he lived in complete isolation from the world.

Plea for Early Marriage.

Rev. Henry Morgan lectured a few evenings since in Boston upon "Young Men and Early Marriage." The Herald, of that city, the next morning, gave the following elaborate report of it:—"Text, Prov. 18:22; 'Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing, and obtaineth favor of the Lord.' Said the speaker, nature, history and revelation declare: 'It is not good that man should be alone.' He needs a help-meet; a wife is the balance wheel, the regulator, the guardian angel of a husband's trust, confidence and prosperity. Politically, socially, morally and spiritually man requires a wife. Man needs a home. The Romans gave bachelors no legacies. Corinth denied them sepulture. Athenians scourged them. In Plato's commonwealth, at the age of thirty-seven they were fined. Man is but half a man without a wife. In all your gettings get a wife, and never rest from getting till you get married. Better live in an attic under the hallowed influence of a wife than revel in a palace of dissipation. Man needs a home. Marriage is the legimate basis of a genuine home. Look at the deplorable condition of the young men of this city without homes. Boarding-houses are not homes. Here, men are congregated with no elevating society of woman, no home influences, no place for mental or moral improvement, no altar of prayer, no angel of love. In Philadelphia there are more homes in proportion to its population than in Boston, hence Boston has an unequal contest in the battle of morals"

Horrible Barbarity in Palermo.

A report of the royal commissioners in Palermo, in the official Gazette of Turin, contains the following account of deeds so horrible that it is to be hoped there is great exaggeration:

"A large number of agents of the public force were massacred in a most brutal manner. An artilleryman was crucified in the Vittoria quarter; the unfortunate man had been mutilated in a horrible manner. Near Saint Antoine, a carbineer who had refused to cry out "The Republic forever," was stunned by a blow on the head, and was then thrown upon a burning pile which the monks of the convent had lighted. At the gates of the convent and at Montereale the flesh of the carbineers killed was sold at so much the piece. Almost all the religious houses gave an asylum to the rebels. The monks fired on the soldiers; at the Royal Palace the White Benedictines were seen to aim from the windows at the troops, and when a shot told they crid out 'Viva Santa Rosalia! At Mesilmerie some horrible massacres took place. A local guard named Sartorio was condemned to be torn to pieces with the teeth. and the women undertook the execution of the fearful sentence. The man was bound, and the women, having been let loose upon him, tore strips of flesh from his body and limbs. He was soon a horrible and bleeding mass, suffering tortures which cannot be described."

—The five regiments of artillery in the United States army are merged, by the bill of the last Congress, into one brigade, the command of which is assigned to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, with headquarters at Fort Adams.

LETTER FROM IKE BATCH.

For the St. Paul Pioneer.

INTERNASHINAL HOWSE,
ST. PAUL, MINNYSOTA, Nov. 18&66.

Deer Mister Eddytur:

Mebby you think, becoz Ive bin absint from yure colums for a while, that I hav ether gon down durin the late storm at see, or retired from public life into the arms of my family, in the secloodid shaids of mi roorel habitashin, amung the superbs of Pilfershire.

In anser tu enny angziety that yu and yure numeris reeders ma hav on that subject, I am most happy tu stait that neether calamity has happind—the former, a calamity tu mi family, not tu speek of myself—the latter, a grate calamity tu the literary public which it is at large.

Speekin of shipreck, I wood here remark that salt water in much quantitees never presented menny attrackshins tu me, and I generally make mi voyagis thereon, breef and tu the pint.

I hav a distinct recollexion of goin tu see onct, (it was shortly after I was marreed and Soosie and I wer on our weddin tare) and when I got onto shore, I made a solim asershin tu persoo the balans of mi jerney thru life overland.

We wade our anchor one deliteful mornin in March,—leestways, the captin sed tu wa it, but as tha didn't use enny skails, I reckin the lazy mate gessed at the number of pounds and ounsis tu save laber—and here, I wish tu enter my solim protest against all such acts of carelessness bi subordinate ofisers, for it leads tu trubble—as, in this case, the anker prooved tu lite, and mooved about amung the koril reefs and oyster beds like a fine tuth comb, or a corn cultivater.

The ferst simptoms of bein on the briny wave I discovered, was a disinclinashin, on the part of mi stumick to asoshate with the pork and see biskit which was served up tu the pasingers under the name of fare; while I du not wish tu endors the title, I will du the stoord, the justis tu sa that I never saw enny fowl amongst it.

Mi staitroom—which ufonyus appelashin is applide, on shipbord, tu littel closets for sleepin purpises—seamed tu hav bin construcktid after the fashin of the turit onto Mister Urixons mawniter, for it kept revolvin as if it wantid tu put all sides tu the enemy. Mi windo was about the size of a sawser, and long experiens had made it opake; thru this, streeks of da-lite and streems of water—mixt about haf-an-haf—frequently penetratid.

I spent neerly the whole of the ferst da at see, in the solitood of mi chamber, communin with mi thots, and tryin tu quiet my rebelious digestiv orgins—with parshal sucksess, for a reckonsillyashin had bin neerly compleetid when a greezy waiter inserted hisself into mi room, barin a large dish of bakin and cabbich, and, smilin gently, modistly inquired if I wood "hav suthin teet?" In anser to his interogashin I rose from mi cowtch and direckted mi indecks finger tord the openin thru which he had just past, at the same time pointin the to of mi bute signifikently in the direckshin of the tite plase on his saler pance;—he deposited his dinner plate onto the flore and withdru without unnesisary delay.

Adjernin tu the deck, tu indulge in the lucksury of a littel fresh air, I found the pasingers had all changed frunt—tu use a military frays—sints mi last visit; those who had bin quietly sittin on the benchis, conversin plesantly, had relapst into comparativ silens, and wer suspendid over the seets like a pare of muslin trowsis onto a cloze-line, with the ornamental butins on the wastes of thare cotes and gariboldees lookin tord the stars in the bloo recroolean hevins.

I was, at ferst site, not faverably imprest with this atitood, but was shortly afterward indooced tu try the same posishen over the side of the vessil, and found releef while gazin into the bloo depths beneeth,—but I am wanderin. It is not mi intenshin tu giv yu a descripshin of mi voyage,—suffise tu sa, I was not into the gail on the Atlantic coast; in fact I hav not bin tu see for a grate while, and do not intend tu hav bin, but, on the contrary, I made a jerney overland tu the grate West. I cum thru from Pilfershire direckt, and am, at the present ritin, stocking among yure midst like the noonda sun, or some such allygorikle figger.

I cum on the invitashin of the Mayer and Counsil, and on thare promis tu mi wife, that mi rites and libertees wood be respectid, and that life inshoorans cumpeny wood looze nuthur by it, and so forth.

The wife of mi bozim went with me tu the depo, counsilin me continually to "bewair of the Minnysotyins!" "Don't hav no oltercashins with those persins," sez she, "dispute with them not, for thare desprit peepil!" "Tha kill one man a da up thare for an example," she continude, "and O! bewair, mi husband, of that terrible egsample!"

Menny other instruckshins she gave me which it is unnesisary tu repeet, as tha relatid only tu the miner detales of mi behavior,—evry marreed man who has travild (without his wife) knows what tha wer—all of which I inwardly resolved tu keep most religisly; in persooans of which, I hereby annowns tu the fare porshin of the inhabitance of St. Paul, a fact which mi wife endevered, long and ernestly, to impres on mi mind, vizly: I am a marreed man. I hope this eggsplanashin will obvyate the nesesity of canine attendants for the purpis described into the poem about the very attractiv yung man who "went out tu promensid."

It was my painful dooty to administer a mild rebuke tu a fare one onto the cars as I was on root for this place. I was seetid beside a bucksiin damsel whom I supposed, from her costoom, tu be a widow—being arrade, as the poit sez,

"In custimary soots of solim black."

Mi simpathy was arowsed in her behalf and the glansis of that nachure, which I gave tords her, ever misconstructid into sumthing more tender. She side sevral times vigorously, then, lookin up into mi fase, sed with much emfasis: "Oh! Sir, yure sole, speekin thru your ize, tells me that yu ar mi destiny; hents'orth yure lot is mine; yure habitashin mi home!" She continude her apostrofy by singin, in a low planetiv, but very sweet and melogis voie, the followin stanzy:—

> "Now that I hav found yu,
> Isick asthore! Isick asthore!
> Mi luv shal huver round yu,
> Forevermore! Forevermore!"
>
> "Ile follo the forever,
> Mi own tru luv, mi own tru luv;
> And never leeve thee, never,
> Whare ear yu rove, whare ear yu rove."

"What asilum hav yu been in," I quietly asked, thinkin thus to divert her mind from the subject, at the same time glansin unezily around for her keeper.

"My asilum," sed she, "has been the home of a tirant husband—one who expex tu monopolize all mi affexions, and forbids free intercourse of congeenyyal soles; but I hav left his despotic abode; I hav sacrifised awl for you, and you now turn coldly from me: alas! alas!"

"Madam!" said I, rather sternly, "it has ben mi forchin tu see menny abused wives, and menny tirant husbands, and the result of those investigashins has bin such as to forbid enny simpathy for yu; and mi advice is for yu tu go back tu yure husband—yu will find him nersin the baby just as he did before yu left his tiranikle roof—ask his pardic, and give him a solim promis that yu will not make a fool of yerself agin; and the more yu monopolize each uthers afexions, the better it will be for yure reputashin, and the happyness of the children."

She evidently did'nt resceve mi advise favorably, nor see it in the lite in which it was intendid, for she called me a broot and asked the conducter tu hav me remuved; whareupon, that individual stopt the trane for mi espeshal benefit; and a noosepaper reporter publisht an acount of the afare, in the neckst town, much tu mi discredit; copies of the lyin sheet wer sent tu mi wife, and it was sum time before she wood bleeve mi vershim of the story.

Notwithstandin all thees vissytoods I arrived saif, but, as the da was sumwhat advanst, I was obliged tu wate till mornin before I took a vu of the plase.

I wood advise strangers, who want to see the town, tu take a sun-lite cbservashin; moonlite is not reliabil, for clouds sumtimes intervean.

In menny respex this sitty resembles mi nativ town—as, for instants, in the tustory stile of arkiteckchoor, and the manner of litin the streets; yu hav, howsever, an advantage over Pilfershire in the poseshin of lamp-posts; this speeks well for the enterprize of the sittyzens of the preevyus senshoory.

In this conexion, I hope it will not be considered as meddlin into yure domestic affares, if I suggest the propriety of havin each pleeceman carry a lited lantern. It wood be of a tu-fold advantidge—bi enablin pursins to keep out of open seller dores, and also be a bekin lite, bi which the whareabouts of the aforesed guargins of domestic peese and femail innosens wood be known, when thare presents was needed.

I have felt a littel slited sints I came hear, by the want of proper curtisy—not to speek of doety—in the sitty offishals.

The Mayor has actually not called to pay his reaper, tho it ma be that his attenshin has bin engrosed bi the elexions. Cum down and see me mister Mayer, and bring all the little Prinsisis with yu: I'm stoppin at the Internashinal tavern: its a good plase tu suspend: Bloat is a host of hisself; and each waiter is providid with a wine card and pensil.

I am asoshatin with grand sosiety now, Mister Eddytur, and my wife will be much elaited to heer that I hav actually seen and spoken tu the airystocrasy of the old werld.

When I was ferst introdoosed tu the nobilaty, I was much overcum bi thare notis, but I am gettin used tu it, and the frequensy of them makes oner rest much more litely onto mi hed.

"Mister Batch"—sed Bloat tu me one nite—"I hav the pleesure of introdoosin yu tu the rite onerable Frederick Saint Ledger Germin—eldist sun of the Dook of Buckingram." Sloly mi rite foot retreetid about twenty-sicks inches, and my rite knee prest the flore; when I aroze, mine hoste continued:—"and also tu his most sereenist hynese, the Barren Von Livingstun—grate gran sun to Lord Biron's music teecher. This time mi body assoomed the shape of a horse shoo; and at each succeedin introduckshin I bent mi body less till I finally got so accustomed tu the grandease that I cood stand erect and saloot them familiarly with "how ar yu squire?"

Yes, the Barrens of "Merie Ingland" hav abownded in newmeris quantitees in Minnysoty—so much so that tha dont receve the attenshin and adulashin which is thare doo; in fact when we compair thare numbers with the size of the ile of Albyon, we are almost led tu the conclushin that all the inhabitance posess that titel.

Hopin to see a more frendly speerit manifestid bi the authoritees,

I remane, Mister Eddytur,
frayternally yures,
IKE BATCH.

Oliver Dalrymple's Farm.

From Stillwater Messenger.

Mr. Dalrymple, of St. Paul, is about to become a resident of Washington county, and if not already, he soon will be the most extensive farmer in the State. He has fourteen hundred acres of rich prairie broken in the towns of Cottage Grove and Denmark, all of which will be put in wheat next spring. It is Mr. Dalrymple's design to cultivate two thousand acres. What think you of that kind of farming, ye New Englanders who content yourselves on little mountanous and boulder-accursed forties? From a single standing point, the whole of these magnificent possessions can be taken in at a glance. What a picture for an artist—to witness two thousand acres of golden grain nodding and rustling in the sun-light of a bright July morning? It would be worth a trip across the continent to witness such a scene.

—Joseph Smith was some time since ejected from the steamer St. John, or refused passage to Albany. He sued the company for $50,000 damages, and a jury, after a charge by the court sustaining the complaint, rendered a verdict for $1,400.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ARE YOU A MASON?

Rev. Dr. Magill, Rector of St. Paul's church Peru, Ill., being asked the above question by a lady replied as follows:

am one of a band
Who will faithfully stand
In the bonds of affection and love;
I have knocked at the door,
Once wretched and poor,
And there for admission I strove.

By the help of a friend,
Who assistance did lend,
I succeeded an entrance to gain;
Was received in the West,
By command from the East,
But not without feeling some pain.

Here my conscience was taught
With a moral quite fraught
With sentiments holy and true;
Then onward I traveled,
To have it unravelled
What Hiram intended to do.

Very soon to the East
I made known my request,
And "light" by command did attend;
When, lo! I perceived,
In due form revealed,
A Master, and Brother and friend

Thus far I have stated,
And simply related
What happened when I was made free;
But I "passed" since then,
And was "raised" up again
To a sublime and ancient degree.

Then onward I marched,
That I might be "Arched,'
And find out the treasures long lost;
When, behold! a bright flame,
From the midst of which came
A voice, which my ears did accost

Through the "vails" I then went,
And succeeded at length
The "Sanctum Sanctorum" to find,
By the "signet" I gained,
And quickly obtained
Employment which suited my mind.

In the depths I then wrought,
And most carefully sought
For treasures so long hidden there,
And by labor and toil,
I discovered rich spoil,
Which are kept by the Craft with due care

Having thus far arrived,
I further contrived
Among valient Knights to appear;
And as pilgrim and Knight,
I stood ready to fight,
Nor Saracen foe did I fear.

For the widow distressed
There's a chord in my breast;
For the helpless and the orphan I feel;
And my sword I could draw
To maintain the pure law,
Which the duty of Masons reveal.

Thus have I revealed,
(Yet wisely concealed)
What the "free and accepted" well know,
I am one of a band
Who will faithfully stand
As a brother wherever I go.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.

The Newly Rich.

Correspondence Chicago Republican.

The shoddyites have been successful here tofore in their social campaigns. They have worn diamonds, and driven equipages, and given receptions (you are aware it is vulgar now-a-days to have aught else than a reception, be its character what it may), and set up establishments that "our best society" has despaired of rivaling.

Every day in the Park, plain carriages, which carry the descendants of the Knickerbockers, with coats-of arms purchased in the well known heraldry office in Broadway, are passed and dimmed by magnificent turn-outs with elaborately liveried footmen and outriders, and often four sleek and fiery steeds. Indeed the late origin of a family can be determined by the character of its display; the really fine and well-bred persons being as little ostentatious a any one can be in New York, where show and over dressing are proverbial even among those who have the largest claim to gentility.

The other day I was particularly impressed at the park with three flaring turnouts. Their feminine occupants were flaming advertisements for Broadway dry goods and jewelry stores; their horses resplendent with silver-mounted and tinseled harness; and their coachmen more glaringly costumed than if they had been in the train of a Duke. One of the turnouts belonged to a sewing machine man, the second to the mistress of a notorious blackleg, and the last to the proprietress of a famous, or infamous, Mercer street bagnio.

If the best representatives of New York society—and in no city in the world are there truer, and purer, and nobler men and women—would but repudiate all tawdriness and meretriciousness in their style of living, and leave such things to the monopoly of the conspicuously and unmistakably vulgar, we should soon have a most desirable reformation. Then, in a few years, our country cousins would be capable of distinguishing a Fifth avenue belle from a Green street cyprian, and a Church street merchant from the "capper" of a Broadway faro bank. As it is, however, I see small probability of a change; and all appearances still indicate that New Yorkers traveling on the continent will continue to be mistaken for blacklegs.

Alas? for the flunkeyism and snobbery of our metropolis! We have more of them than all the other cities of the Union; and in spite of reason and refinement, they go on increasing and expanding—a very pestilence of bad taste and indelicacy that no power has yet been found strong enough to stay.

UNIQUE MARRIAGE OF A GAMBLER'S WIFE.

A few days since a singular marriage occurred in the private house of a Presbyterian clergyman, in this city, the circumstances of which are as follows: The bridegroom was what is styled a sporting man, and was on his way to Albany with a brother blackleg; who possessed a very dangerous piece of property in the shape of an extraordinary pretty wife. The married gambler had not been long on the boat before he observed something in the conduct of his spouse to induce him to suspect that she was more fond of his friend than was pleasant to contemplate, or prudent to permit. He kept his own counsel however, and made excuse for leaving the pair alone. They profited by his absence; and just before the steamer reached the capital, he went suddenly to his state room and forced open the door. He found the twain within, and, at the point of a revolver, but calmly made the lover swear that he would marry the false wife immediately on returning to New York. "You say you love her," he added. "Prove it in the way I prescribe, and I shall never trouble you or her. Fail to make her your wife, and I'll pursue you to the ends of the earth, and take your life, so sure as there is a God in Heaven. Have no hesitation about the legal difficulty. I shall never make my appearance on your domestic scene; and few will know, and no one will disturb you in your connubial relation. I have loved that woman better than my life, I love her still. But after what has occurred I cannot take her to my arms again. She has transferred her affections to you, I believe. Do not abuse them. Cherish and protect her; and if ever you need a friend apply to me. You have sworn to marry her. If you have any regard for your life, keep your oath; for I have sworn, as you have, to kill you if you do not redeem your sacred word."

At Albany the betrayed Benedict parted with his wife and her lover, who came directly over to New York, and were straightway joined in wedlock. The first mentioned person is said to be a man of education, at one time a merchant in Baltimore, Md., and remarkable among his "profession" for the strictness with which he keeps his word, and the perfect coolness of his play. It is said that he killed a man in a duel at Richmond, Va., before the war, on account of the woman he has quitted, and that he is about to sail for California to pass the remainder of his days. He is well known here and in Chicago among the larger and better class of faro-dealers and frequenters of the turf.

Prairie Scenes.

A correspondent of the Chicago Journal thus truthfully and graphically sketches the dissolving views seen from a flying railroad train on a western prairie:

When the train strikes out from the webbed bluffs and ravines of the Des Moines upon the broad prairie, and you see the grass rank and strong, now ripening "with the flowers that grow between;" grass not long ago trampled by the Lord's great herds, and never burdened with any semblance of harvest but the sweaths of red fire, you feel that even by railroad you have escaped from the artificer of society, and begin to think about "leather stockings" and a saddle of venison.

You have got out of the realm of white clover, that Christian grass of human homesteads, for, though one of Cooper's novels has set a clover field a blossoming in an utter wilderness, yet it is a phenomenon never witnessed anywhere else. The prairie is not as rough as you find it further west There is less of a heavy sea on. You keep in the centre of a flying horizon of about twenty miles in diameter. The sun shines, but there is a golden blaze in the air.

The light, reflected from distant points, gives you illusive lakes that you never near but that all at once vanish—"sparkled, exhaled, and gone to heaven." The ripening grasses of various species growing harmoniously together, give you the russets that brighten into yellow and deepen into red, presenting a scene as gay as a painted atlas. Little hillocks crested with tall, yellow flowers dot the prairie like the knobbed door of a money vault. They are the work of those fellows in striped jackets—the gophers. The sky line for miles is unbroken, and the tall grass seems to rustle against the blue around the edges of the world. At last a small object is discerned, far out at your right. It has four slim legs, and is backed like a camel. Beside it is a small cigar box about the color of a wasp's nest. The one is a deserted stage station, and the other a wild barn—to wit: A small haystack on four stilts. Clever, isn't it? When the horses eat up the roof, it is spring! But the old route is abandoned, and the lonely objects look as dismal as the fragments of a wreck at sea. You think how wild will be this landscape, by and by, when at the sound of the trumpets of March the gay old storms croon along these plains, tossing the air full of shrouds that never were woven, blotting out the trails, and making a clean white world in a night.

Looking about you in the car at last, you discover that the people have changed as much as the landscape. The finer evidences of high civilisation have vanished; the lady with the tilted hoop that passed along the isles yesterday, fairly flattened into an interjection, and resembling a quaint letter O, with the back of a woman's head and neck curiously sketched at the top of it, has gone. The man who donned a new silk hat to travel in has given out. The boy that stood up and pulled a screaming accordeon by the tail till every body thought the law against "cruelty to animals" was a dead letter, is missing. The couple that came on board this morning hand in hand, like the Babes in the Wood, he pepermintish and conscious, she red and ribbonish, slipped off together when nobody saw them. The fragrance of night-blooming cereus and patchouly has faded away. The women are fewer, the men rougher and franker. Yonder sits a young lawyer and his family, bound for Dakota. It is not present ease he considers, but the far future—the day when that small, fat fellow in short breeches, clambering about his knee like a young bear-cub, shall face him even-eyed and be a man. The young father is wise; he will grow with the young state. Here are men bound for mines of silver and gold, for mountain peaks and distant forts, for all wild and far-away regions.

Wouldn't Give In.

An English Clergyman relates the following amusing anecdote:

The most singular reply I ever listened to was made to me last summer, upon the occasion of our school feast, by a carter boy of about fourteen. Everybody had exhibited a tolerable appetite, but this boy had eaten to repletion, so that when I saw him turn very suddenly pale, and attempt to arise from the table, I began to fear he had made himself ill.

"What's the matter my dear boy?" inquired I, while a sympathizing throng of philanthropic ladies, who had been acting as waiters upon the company, gathered around the sufferer. "Do you feel unwell?"

"My stomach aches, sir," replied the boy, with great distinctness.

"Dear me," said I (almost suffocated with my endeavors to suppress laughter,) "don't you think you had better go home?"

"No, no, sir," replied the lad, with determination. "It will ache a precious sight more afore I ha' done with him."

And I am bound to say that he did not submit to the threatened dictation, but devoured two slices of cold pudding in addition to his previous supplies, as well as an enormous bunch of bread and cheese.

—Alex. V. Hertay, M. D., of Cincinnati, committed suicide by taking morphine. Disappointment in love, and intemperance following, had so unsettled his mind as to induce him to destroy himself.

—One of the unfortunates of the Evening Star was a Miss Kitty St. Clair, of Cleveland, O., a daughter of most respectable parents, but who was seduced by the temptations of a city life.

—Judge Royal H. Waller, a resident of San Francisco since 1849, died in that city on September 29th. He was one of the first Public School Directors; in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln to the position of United States Land Receiver and Pension Agent and was subsequently a Paymaster in the army.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.

How to Save Twenty per Cent. in Family Supplies.

The London Morning Star gives the following interesting account of a co-operative experiment in England, which has been productive of excellent results:

"Of all the branches of the civil service the post office is notoriously the most enterprising, and it was in this department that the co operative movement was begun. In the beginning of 1865, when the increased dearness of living was pressing severely upon all persons with fixed and moderate incomes, half a dozen members of the post office determined to try whether by buying in comparatively large quantities, and dividing the articles so bought, among themselves, they could not get supplied more cheaply than in the ordinary manner. In order that the purchases might be made on the lowest terms, it was determined that all payments should be made in ready money.

"The experiment was commenced with tea. A small number of individuals made up together the price of a half a chest (about fifty pounds), and the purchase was accordingly made, each individual receiving the share of tea which he had paid for. It was found that, by this proceeding, the price was reduced by about a shilling per pound. Another half chest, and afterwards several whole chests were obtained on the same plan, and the number of purchasers increased rapidly. Other articles were also purchased. In the course of a month or two a little society was formed, and after much anxious deliberation as to whether the expense could be met, a small store-room near the General Post-office was engaged. In order that such articles might be obtained as could not be conveniently kept at the store, an arrangement was made with the few wholesale houses by which the members got goods (of course for ready money) at greatly reduced prices, subject to the condition that they should frequent the warehouses only on stated days and during stated hours

"Other departments of the civil service, and eventually persons not in the civil service at all, were admitted to the society. A regular committee of management was formed, instead of the self-constituted committee, which consisted of the originators of the movement, and by degrees the society has grown to the dimensions now attained by the "Civil Service Supply Association."

STATISTICS.

"As to the present position of the association, it possesses capital premises in Monkwell street, Falcon square. The lower rooms are used for a store or shop The first floor is let off to a firm which sells stationery to the members at wholesale prices; and on the second and third floors the members can obtain all kinds of hosiery on similar terms. At the store can be purchased almost, if not quite, every article of food which is not of a perishable character, as well as most things which are required in housekeeping. Here, at the present time, upward of £20,000 a year is taken over the counter. Lovers of statistics will be interested with the following figures: Of tea, about 50,000 pounds a year are sold; of coffee, nearly 20,000 pounds; of moist sugar, 100,000 pounds; of loaf sugar, 80,000 pounds; of candles, 50,000 pounds; of rice, 23,000 pounds; and of soap, 120,000 pounds. Members may buy in any quantity, so long as they pay in ready money, for not an hour's credit is given, even to the most influential The prices at the store are about twenty per cent. lower than the usual retail rates. It may be supposed that £20,000 worth of articles are not served out without a good deal of labor, bor and a visitor to the store will see the manager and his assistants, who are, of course, paid officers, hard at work from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M, when the store closes. Customers can have their purchases sent home by the Parcels Delivery Company, which again carries for members of the association at reduced rates.

A YEAR'S BUSINESS.

"But in addition to the store, where necessarily but comparatively few manufactured articles are sold, there are nearly one hundred firms in either wholesale or retail business connected with the association. From the wholesale firms the members obtain articles at wholesale prices; from the ordinary shops they purchase at a reduction varying from ten to twenty per cent. The association numbers at present more than four thousand members, and the aggregate business it brings to these firms may be imagined when it is stated that one firm alone received from members, in the course of last year, as much as ten thousand pounds, while the annual transactions of another, amount to twelve thousand pounds.

THE GOVERNMENT.

"The association has also professional men of its own. There are physicians, surgeons, lawyers, stock-brokers and architects, who have special and low rates of charges for the members; but in this branch, which is a comparatively new one, we believe that not much business is doing at present. An association so young and full of life naturally thinks nothing of death, and accordingly we find neither co operative undertaker nor cemetery. The association is formed under the provisions of the Industrial and Provident Society's Act of 1832. By its rule, the whole of the controlling power is vested in those members who are also members of the civil service. The remaining members, or 'outsiders,' as they are called, posses all the advantages of the civil servants, except that they have no voice in the management. They pay, however, 5s. a year for their ticket of membership. Each controling member has allotted to him a £1 share, payable in eight annual installments.

THE FINANCES.

"The finances of the association are in a very satisfactory state. At the recent half-yearly meeting it was announced that there was a balance on hand of about $800. Of course some capital is necessary for the economical management of the business, but the rules provide that any accumulation beyond the amount required for this purpose shall be absorbed in a still further reduction of the articles sold at the store. Hitherto the services of the managing committee have been unpaid; and, although their labors are by no means light, a disposition has been evinced by a not inconsiderable body of members to make this arrangement permanent. Herein exists an element of danger to the association, but it is hoped that the good sense of the members will lead them to see by and by that in the long run unremunerative services can be worth little more than they cost. The civil service, like any other large corporation, can obtain trustworthy managers (or directors, as they might properly be called,) on much lower terms than the public generally. In the first place the hours of business in the Government service leave to some members leasure for other employment. But more important than this, the association has a far stronger hold on its directors than would be indicated by the amount of their salaries, since each director is aware that if he were guilty of dishonesty it would not only cost him his place on the board, but also his post in the civil service.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

An Unexpected Accession of Fortune—A Lamp Trimmer in the U. S. Navy Becomes a Hungarian Count.

From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 2.

A somewhat remarkable change of fortune has occurred to a young man known by the name of George Olson and occupying the humble position of a lamp trimmer and "Jack of the Dust" on board the United States steamship Madawaska, now in this port, by which he has suddenly come into possession of $300,000 in gold, together with the Hungarian title of Edward Louis, Count Batthyanyi, and the extensive estates attached thereto. It appears that Olson, or the Count, left his country in 1848, when very young, after his father had been executed for being concerned in the rebellion under Kossuth (to whom he is nearly related), and has since been in the United States. He knew little of his family or their real position, and supposed that in consequence of his father's disloyalty all their possessions had been confiscated. Finding it difficult to gain a livelihood he joined the United States navy and was drafted on board the United States steamer Madawaska as a landsman, and was employed as lamp trimmer and assistant to the captain of the hold. He never hinted to his messmates that he was of nobler birth or had ever held a higher position than the one he occupied. In fact, it does not appear that his countship had any very clear notions himself of the matter. Believing his father to be a disgraced man, he troubled his head little about family matters, and betook himself with great industry to the care of his lamps and all his other duties on board. Happening to get hold of a newspaper a short time since he discovered an advertisement requesting Edward Louis Baithyanyi to communicate with certain parties, and he would "hear of something to his advantage." Our young blue-blooded Hungarian lamp trimmer lost no time in complying, and, having proved his identity, received an instalment of $500,000 Instead of informing his commanding officer of this strange vicissitude of fortune, which had metamorphosed a United States naval lamp-trimmer and "Jack of the Dust" into a Hungarian nobleman, with an income of upwards of $50,000 a year. He is now in Washington under the patronage of the Austrian ambassador, endeavoring to obtain a formal discharge from the service. That he will succeed we have not the slightest doubt, and it is to be hoped that this sudden elevation to rank and fortune will have the effect of making him reap the advantage of the trying experience he has had of the roughest side of life. While on board of the Madawaska he was remarkable for his good behavior and the regular discharge of his laborious duties; and now, when exalted to the rank of a Hungarian grandee we expect he will become, as he always promised, a respectable and worthy member of society.

TRODDEN FLOWERS.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

There are some hearts that like the loving vine,
Cling to unkindly rocks and ruined towers—
Spirits that suffer and do not repine—
Patient and sweet as lowly trodden flowers
That from the passers' heel arise,
And bring back odious breath instead of sighs.

But there are other hearts that will not feel,
The lonely love that haunts their eyes and ears;
That wound fond faith with anger worse than steel,
And out of pity's spring draw idle tears.
Oh, Nature! shall it ever be thy will
Ill things with good to mingle, good with ill?

Why should the heavy foot of sorrow press
The willing heart of uncompanied love?
Meek charity that shrinks not from distress—
Gentleness, loth her tyrants to reprove
Though virtue weep forever and lament,
Will one hard heart turn to her and repent?

Why should the reed be broken that will bend?
And they that dry the tears in others' eyes
Feel their own anguish swelling without end—
Their summer darkened by the smoke of sighs?
Sure Love, to some fair region of his own
Will flee at last, and leave us here alone.

Love weepeth always—weepeth to the past,
For woes that are, for woes that may betide;
Why should not hard ambition weep at last,
Envy and hatred, averice and pride?
Fate whispers, so low in your lot,
They would be rebels; love rebelleth not.

Capt. Kid's Treasure.

New Haven (Oct. 22) Cor. N. Y. Herald.

The venerable Capt. Kidd, as a certain obscure poet once insisted, remarked confidentially in rhyme, that he—

"Murdered William Moore
As I sailed, as I sailed
About forty rods from shore,
As I sailed."

has again, in point of memory, became an object of interest It appears that several enthusiastic gentlemen, many of them influential citizens of this city, have determined to form a company for the purpose of prospecting for the freebooter's treasure, which it is supposed he quietly covered with turf on Thimble island, situated in Long Island sound, about fifteen miles from New Haven. The project is not new, as for many years credulous people have entertained suspicions concerning the exact locality where Capt. Kidd buried his gold, and most of them have given Thimble Island the preference over all other localities. In fact, it has not unfrequently been the case that within the past twenty years the excitement has become so ripe that many private companies have been secretly organized, and during the summer months have prospected with considerable vigor.

The entire theory, as far as Capt. Kidd's exploits in the vicinity of Thimble island are concerned, rests upon certain circumstances respecting his return to America after his piratical career. It seems to be a well-established fact that he did harbor his vessel under the lee of Thimble island, or rather Thimble islands, (there being two islands of the same name nearly adjoining each other,) and that his vessel was completely hidden from the cruisers then searching for him. It is also well known that the freebooter and his crew frequently landed on the larger of the Thimble islands, and that they uninterruptedly held their midnight orgies there for some time. One of the principal objects of curiosity on the island, is Capt. Kidd's punch bowl, a large excavation in one of the rocks near the shore, perfectly symmetrical in its proportions; and, although quite ponderous in appearance, it is exactly formed to suit the superstitious notions of visitants who believe it to be the work of the corsairs.

Next spring it is proposed to regularly incorporate the company now privately at work, with a view to more systematic action. As the Herald has already informed the public of the existence of two companies, one in Nova Scotia, the other in South Coventry, Conn., the addition of a third shows conclusively that there are still "fortune hunters" left, and that "all fools are not dead yet."

The Pork Packing Season.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

There will be a large hog crop the present season. There is an abundance of the best corn to feed them on, and for this reason feeders are not likely to crowd the market until their supply of corn is pretty well exhausted. It is believed that nearly four hundred thousand hogs will be slaughtered in the cities around the falls during the packing season of 1866-67. There are no prices established, the views of packers being widely different as to what should or will be the opening rates. The price, it is believed, however, will be between six and a half and seven and a half cents. These figures are, however, the mere guessers of packers. The probabilities are that the opening price will be the same as at Cincinnati

A HEROINE.

Anecdote of Miss Fannie Seward.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

Correspondence of Chicago Times.

Since the lamented death of Miss Fannie Seward, her praises seem to be upon every tongue. Many anecdotes, illustrative of her goodness of heart, her boundless charity, and her unobtrusive benevolence, are related, and among them the following, as illustrative of her dauntless courage and admirable presence of mind: It seems that when the murderer Payne had forced his way to Mr. Seward's room, first knocking down and putting *hors de combat* the nurse-man or man-nurse Robinson and one of Mr. Seward's sons, he threw himself upon the Secretary of State with his knife uplifted, and would, in another moment, have accomplished his murderous design, but for an entirely unexpected obstacle, namely: the presence of Miss Fannie Seward. This heroic girl, with a glance of lightning, took her line at once. This was no time for entreaties or womanish tears. But it was the time for her to save her father's life, or sacrifice her own; and she did not hesitate an instant. She flew upon Payne like a tigress; grasped his right arm firmly, and twisted it behind him; and then, at the instant when Payne turned to look upon her, she glided between him and Mr. Seward, wound her arms around her father, and he was saved! Payne afterwards declared that he sought to stab Mr. Seward while in this position, but could not, for every vital part of his body was protected. To kill the Secretary, he would have had to kill the young lady first; but that, he said, he could not do. He had not the heart for it, he said, when he looked in her face. So that it seems to be an unquestionable fact that the nation owes Mr. Seward's valuable life to the devoted heroism of his daughter

MASSACHUSETTS.

Large Fire at Boston—Granite Stores in Franklin Street Destroyed—Loss Nearly Half a Million.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 4.

Last night a fire broke out in the basement in the rear of No. 41 Franklin St., which is the centre of a large five-story granite-front block, stretching from Hawley to Arch street. The flames soon burst through the roof, and notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the firemen and the immense quantity of water thrown on the fire, it gained rapidly, and spread to the right and left, to Nos. 49, 47 and 45, and 39 and 37. The upper stories of the buildings were entirely destroyed, and the lower stories thoroughly drenched with water The part of the block in which the fire originated was occupied in the basement by F. F. Wheelock & Co., fancy goods dealers, and in the upper stories by Allen, Lane & Co, dry goods merchants. These firms had a large quantity of goods on hand, which were entirely destroyed. The upper stories of Nos. 49, 47 and 45 were occupied by Denny, Rice & Co., dealers in American goods, and the first floor and basement by E O. Tafts & Co. The damage in this part of the building is very heavy. The two upper stories are burned out and the lower one flooded with water. The same may be said of Nos. 39 and 37, occupied in the upper part by Dodge, Baldwin & Co., and in the lower part by Horsewell, Kinsley & French, J. C. Howes & Co. No. 51 was slightly damaged by water. A large quantity of wool on fire in the store of Denny, Rice & Co, the firemen found great difficulty in extinguishing. The loss is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000, and is said to be mostly insured, but the details cannot be learned to-day.

Romantic and Practical.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Empire.

Jacob Klepfel, twenty years ago, married Miss Kate Schmidt, in Germany. Two or three years later, Jacob came to America and settled in Auglaize county, Ohio. He neglected to inform his wife of his whereabouts, and she believing him dead, married again. Twelve years ago she came across the sea with her second husband and located in the same county, within ten miles of her former lord. Strangely enough, though living near, they had never met until last Thursday, when Jacob, visiting the county fair at Wapakonetta, was rather surprised to meet his frau "swinging around the circle mit anoder man," and half a dozen children. He made himself known, and the two sat down and had a long talk about old times in Germany. She advised him that, under the circumstances, he had better retire for another sixteen years, as her second husband suited her, and she intended to stick to him.

—The cost of living in New York at the present time is almost incredible, and it is astonishing where the money comes from to support such extravagance. Furnished houses in fashionable avenues rent for $1,000 per month. A family living at one of the large hotels pays $700 per week for rooms and board. The average price for large rooms and board in the principal hotels cannot be less than $150 per week for man and wife.

—The following will be of interest to those who have monetary matter with the government: The First Auditor and its court and marshal accounts; Second Auditor, army accounts, pensions, bounties, &c.; Third Auditor, quartermasters' and commissary account, and all claims arising under these departments; Fourth Auditor, naval accounts, prize money, &c.; Fifth Auditor, foreign accounts, ministers, consuls; Sixth Auditor, Post Office accounts.

CRUEL KITTY.

A DITTY BY JOHN BROUGHAM.

Ora! murdher, murdher, Kitty dear!
I'm wastin' all away,
By raison of your cruelty,
My brains has gone asthray.
They tell me sunlight has the strength
For to make the sinses fly;
So my poor head was emptied
By the bright beams of your eye.

Ora! what's the use in life at all,
Since you have served me so?
I have no heart for work or play,
Lie down, stand up, or go.
Just like a young tree breathed on
By a warm but blightin' air,
Your smile has stole all hope away,
And left me but dispair!

Ora! would some fairy change me
To a purty bird or flower,
That my Kitty's hands might tend me
Every day and every hour!
For her dear eyes to look on me
I'd be some lifeless thing,
More gladly than, away from them,
To be a mighty king,

And when you die, I'd like to be
Transformed into a stone,
With outside smooth and shinin',
But with heart as cowld as your own;
That I might stand and guard your grave
When calmly there you rest,
And bear my darlin' Kitty's name
Engraved upon my breast.

Has She a Call to be a Wife.

Has she a call to be a wife who thinks more of her silk dress than her children, and visits her nursery no oftener than once a day?

Has that woman a call to be a wife who sits reading the last novel while her husband stands before the glass vainly trying to pin together a buttonless shirt bosom?

Has that woman a call to a wife who cries for a cashmere shawl when he hus band's notes are being protested?

Has that woman a call to be a wife who expects her husband to swallow diluted coffee, soggy bread, smoky tea and watery potatoes, six days out of seven?

Has she a call to be a wife who flirts with every man she meets, and reserves her frowns for the home fireside?

Has she a call to be a wife who comes down to breakfast in abominable curl papers, a soiled dressing gown, and shoes down at the heel?

Has she a call to be a wife who bores her husband when he comes into the house, with the history of a broken teacup, or the possible whereabouts of a missing broom handle?

Has she a call to be a wife, whose husband's love weighs naught in the ballance with her next-door neighbor's damask curtains or velvet carpet.

Has she a call to be a wife, who "has the headache" whenever her husband wants her to walk with him, but willingly wears out her gaiter boots promenading with his gentleman friends?

Has she a call to be a wife, who would take advantage of a moment of conjugal weakness to extort money or exact a promise?

Has she a call to be a wife, who takes a journey for pleasure, leaving her husband to toil in a close office, and have an eye, when at home, to the servants and children?

Has she a call to be a wife, to whom a good husband's society is not the greatest of earthly blessings, and a house full of rosy children is the best furnishing and prettiest adornments?

The Engineer's Premonitions.

No one who has a large experience of life fails to know of incidents which bring the supernatural world very near, and draw from it apparently impressions and influences of extraordinary power. One can not account for them by any known law. The Home Monthly gives a striking case of this kind:

One of our railroad engineers, some years since, was running an express train of ten well-filled cars. It was in the night, and a very dark night too. His train was behind time, and he was putting the engine to the utmost speed of which it was capable, in order to reach a certain point at the proper hour. He was running on a straight and level track and at this unusual velocity, when a conviction struck him that he must stop. "A something seemed to tell me," he said, "that to go ahead was dangerous, and that I must stop if I would save life. I looked back at my train, and it was all right. I strained my eyes and peered into the darkness, and could see no signal of danger, nor anything betokening danger, and there, in the day time I could have seen five miles. I listened to the working of my engine, tried the water, looked at the scales, and all was right. I tried to laugh myself out of what I then considered a childish fear; but, like Banquo's ghost, it would not down at my bidding, but grew stronger in its hold upon me. I thought of the ridicule I would have heaped upon me if I did stop; but it was all of no avail. The conviction—for by this time it had ripened into a conviction—that I must stop grew stronger, and I resolved to stop. I shut off, blew the whistle for brakes accordingly. I came to a dead halt, got off, and went ahead a little without saying any thing to any body what was the matter. I had a lamp in my hand, and had gone about sixty feet, when I saw what had convinced me that promotions are sometimes possible. I dropped the lantern from my nerveless grasp, and sat down on the track utterly unable to stand." He goes on to tell us that there he found that some one had drawn a spike which had long fastened a switch rail, and opened a switch which had always been kept locked, which led on to a track—only about one hundred and fifty feet long—which terminated in a stone quarry! "Here it was wide open, and had I not obeyed my promonitory warning—call it what you will—I should have run into it, and at the end of the track, only about ten rods long, my heavy engine and train, moving at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, would have come into collision with a solid wall of rock eighteen feet high.

Knowledge is Power.

A very valuable pocket-knife was once dropped into a twenty-feet well, half full of water. "How shall we get it out? Shall we have to draw the water from the well?" The writer proposes to use a strong horse shoe magnet, near by, suspended by a cord. "But we can't see where to lower the magnet so as to touch the knife." "Throw the sun's rays down on the bottom of the well by a looking glass," was the second answer. It was done, the knife rendered visible from the top of the well, the magnet came into contact, and the knife brought up—all being accomplished in a minute of time.

—Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, and President of the Council.' The same day the Pope derived a further satisfaction from the departure of the Empress of Mexico."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Decrease of $22,026,936.96 for the Month of October.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on Nov. 1, 1866:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST.	
5 per cent. bonds	$198,095,850.00
6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	16,083,741.80
6 per cent. bonds of 1881	283,739,750.00
6 per cent. 5 20 bonds	823,944,000.00
Navy Pension Fund	11,750,000.00
Total	$333,558,841.80
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.	
6 per cent. bonds	$9,882,000.00
Three-year compound interest notes	148,512,140.00
Three-years Seven-thirty notes	724,014,300.00
Total	$882,408,440.00
Matured debt not presented for payment	36,988,909 25
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
United States Notes	$390,195,187 00
Fractional Currency	27 588,010 33
Gold Certificates	10,896,980 00
Total debt	$2,681,636,966 84
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$99,413,018 55
Currency	39,913,942 87
Total	$130,326,960 62
Amount of debt less cash in the Treasury	2,551,810,005 72

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as it appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of November, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Sec'y.

As compared with the previou statement, we find that the debt has been reduced during the month, $19,913,742.93. The items exhibit the following changes: Ten-Forties—no change. Bonds of '67 and '68, $2,289,850 decrease; bonds of '81, $1,000 increase; Five-Twenties, $25,781,750 increase; Navy Fund—no change. The Six per cents (currency) have increased $900,000. The Compounds have been withdrawn to the extent of $7,000,000. The Temporary Loan has been written off, though a portion of it is included under the head of "debt not presented for payment." The Seven-Thirties have been converted into Five-Twenties to the extent of $19,981,750. The matured Debt shows a gain of $18,686,537.06—composed of Clearing House certificates not presented for payment. The greenback circulation has been retired to the extent of $9,000,105. The postal currency shows an addition of $558,737. The gold certificates have fallen off $160,660. The gold in the Treasury includes the amount reserved for the payment of the interest on the Five-Twenties—about $24,000,000—due on the 1st instant.

A. Ward on Traitors.

Artemus Ward, in a letter to "Punch," describing his visit to the tower of London, thus speaks of traitors:

"A warden took us in charge, and showed us the 'Traiter's Gate,' the armers and things. The Traiter's Gate is wide enuff to admit about twenty traiters abrest, I should jedge; but beyond this Icouldn't see that it was superior to gates in gen'ral. Traters, I will here remark, are a onfortnit class of people. If they wasn't they wouldn't be trater's. They conspire to break up a country—they fail, & they're traters. They bust her, and they become statesmen and heroes

"Take the case of Gloster, afterwards Old Dick the Three, who ma be seen at the tower on horseback, in a heavy tin overcoat—take Mr. Gloster's case. Mr. G. was a conspirator of the basist dye, and had he failed he would have been hung on a sour apple-tree. But Mr. G. succeeded and became great. He was slewd by Colonel Richmond, but he lives in history, and his equestrian figger may be seen daily for six pence, in conjunction with other em'nent persons, and no extra charge for the Warden's able an butiful lectur."

The Irritability of Sickness.

Those who are blessed with health can never know, till they in their turn are called upon to suffer, what heroic strength of spirit lies hidden under the mask of silent, uncomplaining suffering; how strong the temptations are to be unreasonable, pettish, or repining; how difficult it is to be grateful, and still more to be amiable, when the irritation of every nerve renders the most skilful attendance irksome, and the dearest presence importunate—when the diseased frame loaths the sunshine of a smile, and dreads the tear and the cloud, where all is pain and weariness, and bitterness. Oh, let the healthy lay these things to heart, and while they reverence, and almost adore, the fortitude and patience of the gentle and resigned, let them have pity upon many a poor and querulous sufferer. Upon their side let the sick not forget that the reverence, adoration, and love thus excited are as the elixir of life to their often-wearied and over-taxed nurses, quickening them to exertion by the sweetest of influences, instead of exhausting them with the struggle to perform an ungrateful duty.

A MUSING SCENE AT A WEDDING.—The Wheeling (West Virginia) Register describes a novel scene at a wedding in North Wheeling as follows: "A maid—an old maid—of fifty-two summers and winters, which have left their traces there, who is possessed of three children, was a few evenings since married to a good looking young man twenty-five years of age. A large party was present, some of whom were invited and some not. The repast consisted of cake—heavy sponge cake—cheese, beer, ale, some whiskey in a jug under the table, and 'stogies' for dessert. A bridesmaid and groomsman stood up with the gushing pair. In the loving arms of the fair old bride was a blooming girl of two summers, and when the bride would become embarrassed she would kiss baby. But the 'touchingest' scene of all was when the squire alluded to the love they must bear each other 'through thick and thin.' She wilted, she wept, she sobbed aloud; and then the baby cried in its mother's arms; and then the young groom, his heart too full for utterance, tenderly entwined his arms around the bride and baby, and bowed his head between them, and was only aroused to consciousness by baby pulling his hair. The 'squire then finished marrying them. They are now happy."

—The celebrated German physician, Hufeland, on being presented to a reigning German prince, happily still in the land of the rulers, that prince, in the heat of his fervent admiration of Hufeland's great professional skill, said to him:—"You are so famed a physician, you know the human body so intimately, that you must really be able to cure every disease!" "Your Highness," replied Hufeland, "it is with us physicians as with night watchmen; we know the leading streets and byways tolerably well; but as to what is going on inside the houses, we only guess at that."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR SEPTEMBER 10, 1856.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Terms---Two Dollars a Year, Invariably in Advance.

Office, in Bernheimer's Block.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

12 lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square.]

One square, for one insertion,	$1 00
" " each additional "	50
One-fourth column, 3 months,	18 00
" " 6 "	16 00
" " 1 year,	20 00
One-half column, 3 months,	15 00
" " 6 "	20 00
" " 1 year,	35 00
One column, 3 months,	20 00
" " 6 "	35 00
" " 1 year,	50 00
Business cards, 6 lines or less, 1 year,	$7 00
" " " " " 6 months,	4 00
" " " " " 3 "	3 00

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, either by a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CORNMAN & STICKNEY

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

A. B. STICKNEY, *Claim Agent.*

Office in Bernheimer's Block.

Over Schlenk's Clothing Store,
Stillwater, Min.

Will pay particular attention to prosecuting Soldiers' Claims in the Department at Washington.

L. R. CORNMAN   A. B. STICKNEY.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office over Westing & Schultz' store, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

R. H. SINCLAIR, and Brother, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Stillwater and vicinity that they have succeeded to the Photographic business, formerly carried on by E. F. Everitt, over the Cigar store, Main street.

Messrs. Sinclair have on hand all of Mr Everitt's Negatives, from which Duplicates can be had at any time. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

SINCLAIR & BROTHER.

N B. An inspection of Specimens cordially vited .

Stillwater, Oct. 15, 1866.—6

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

STENCIL CUTTING & POSTER TYPE.

The subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in the line of Stencil cutting and the manufacture of large wood type, suitable for marking sacks or boxes or printing large posters, in the best style of the art.

All orders left at the Messenger Office will be executed with promptness and with entire satisfaction.

C. L. LOCKWOOD.

Stillwater, Sept. 28, 1866.—n3-1m.

JEWELRY.

Illingworth has just received a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, American manufacture.

Also, a fine variety of Rings, among them wedding rings of purest gold. Those who contemplate matrimony will bear this in mind.

SPOONS—tea and table, of solid silver and plated. Gold Pens and holders. Silver Forks and Butter Knives. Napkin Rings. Latest styles of Pins, Chains, Ear Drops, &c. &c.

I wish to call particular attention to my assortment of clocks, of which I have a large supply, at lowest prices.

B. ILLINGWORTH.

Oct. 1, 1866.

THE

Portland Fire

AND THE

ÆTNA

(Incorporated 1819.)

INSURANCE MPCOANY.

Hartford, Conn.

ASSETS JULY 1, 1866.

Cash on hand in Bank and with Agents	$257,320 89
United States Stock	812,277 25
Real Estate, uniucumbered,	90,859 05
State Stocks,	497,090 00
New York Bank Stocks	734,170 00
Hartford Bank Stocks	270,810 00
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	129,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	273,067 80
Mortgage Bonds, City, County and R. R.	1,011,186 66

Total - - $4,075,830.55

LIABILITIES—Losses unadjusted, not due $221,236 35

NET - $3,854,594 20.

INCOME for last year (net) $2,933,399 94

A DAILY INCOME of say $9,300.

LOSSES and EXPENSES $2,511,294 00.

Tax Paid, Government & State, $179,178 34

TOTAL LOSSES PAID IN 47 YEARS:

$19,127,410 08.

Viz: Fire, $17,243,000 99. Inland, 1,884,409

LOSS BY PORTLAND FIRE July 4th.

The total amount covered by the Ætna Policies on property destroyed or damaged is $206,854, on which salvage will be about 5 per cent Our total loss will not vary much from $200,000, and was promptly adjusted and paid. This sum is 5 per cent. upon the Company's assets, a figure but slightly exceeding our Government and State taxes paid last year, or a proportion equal to a $5000 loss for a company of $100,000 assets.

The necessity for insurance and the value of wealthy, strong corporations, is forcibly illustrated by this fire. Several weak Insurance Companies are destroyed. Portland has a population of 35,000—was handsomely built, mostly fine brick or stone structures—protected and screened with upwards of 3000 shade trees—bounded on three sides by water—indeed, literally, a most rising from the ocean—and with a steam fire department—yet it has $10,000,000 of property consumed in a few hours—upon a holiday, when its people are least occupied—from the very insignificant cause of a contemptible fire cracker.

Remember the trifling origin of fires that sweep away in a few hours the earnings of years. Consider your best interest and give the Ætna Agent a call if you need proper insurance ecurity. Pay a fair rate of premium for a good and genuine article, and with these lights and experiences before you, procure your insurance with shrewd judgment.

Applications tor insurance promptly attended to by

J. N. CASTLE, Agent.

Stillwater, Oct. 1866.—7-4w

PRATT & HUGHSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 221 THIRD STREET,

Rogers' Block, a few doors above the Bridge, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

New Goods! New Goods

Just Received at

THE NEW STORE!

We are now opening a Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACCAS, MOHAIRS, DELAINES, CALICOES, VALENCIAS, POPLINS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, BALMORALS, HOOP SKIRTS, MUSLINS, DENINS, TICKINGS, STRIPES, CHECKS, BUCK GLOVES, HOSIERY, LINSEYS, CRASH, DRILLS, HATS & CAPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, MENS' UNDER GARMENTS, LADIES' WRAPPERS, BREAKFAST SHAWLS, AND ALL KINDS Of Worsted Goods.

YANKEENOTIONS, EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also a Splendid Assortment of

GROCERIES.

These Goods are all new, having been purchased this Fall, and we are offering them at prices that defy competition.

WEBSTER, SCHOOMAKER & VALENTINE.

Stillwater, Oct. 30-3m9

HO! FOR DANIELS'!

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THE LARGEST

AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dry Goods and Yankee Notions

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

CONSITTING IN PART OF

BRADLEYS' HOOP SKIRTS,

ALL SIZES & WIDTHS

Which the Ladies Must all Have!

All Wool Delaines,

Empress Cloths, Plaids,

Plain and Figured Alpaccas,

FRENCH MARINOES, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Plain and Twilled Flannels, all Colored; Opera Flannels; Corsets, all styles, together with a fnll stock of Embroidery, Edgings and Insertions, Embroidered Collars & Cuffs, Breakfast Shawls

AND CAPES,

—Heavy Winter—

Shawls & Blankets, all sizes, Balmoral Skirts, Silk Beltings, all widths, Plain Balmoral Hose, Full stock of Plain and Fancy Yarns, and many other articles too numerous to MENTION—ALL GOING AT PRICES THAT WILL

DEFY ANY FAIR COMPETITION.

☞ Please give me a call and see for Yourselves. ☜

JOSEPH DANIELS.

P. S. I AM ALSO AGENT FOR

SINGERS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

NEEDLES AND OIL FOR THE SAME ALWAYS FOR SALE.

Oct. 3, 1866--4tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Stillwater.

CAPITAL - - $50,000.00.

CHARLES SCHEFFER - President.
L. HOSPES, - - Vice-President
O. R. ELLIS - - - Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Louis Hospes, J. E. Thompson, Charles Scheffer, Horace Thompson, O. R. Ellis.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1861. n33.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

E. G. BUTTS & CO.'Y, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, STILLWATER, MIN., Will buy and sell real estate, pay taxes for non-residents, and attend promptly to all matters connected with a general real estate business. Terms moderate. Office, Main street, near Myrtle. June 6, 1866-3m

A. C. LULL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Also Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine.

OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Stillwater, June 6, 1866-tf

BLANKS! Of allkinds for sale at this Office.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

MAMMOTH CASH HOUSE.

HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA,

At the old stand of HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL,

CORNER MAIN AND MYRTLE STREETS,

Offer to the trade of Washington County and the Saint Croix Valley, at prices which defy competition,

The Most Attractive

—AND—

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

General Merchandise

Ever on sale in Stillwater.

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

WOOLENS,	*WHITE GOODS,*	*COTTON FLANNELS,*
DRESS GOODS,	*FLANNELS,*	*SHIRTING STRIPES,*
PRINTS,	*DELAINES,*	*SHAWLS,*
COL'D and BL'K ALPACCA	*TABLE DAMASK,*	*YANKEE NOTIONS,*
PLAID EMPRESS CLOTH,	*LINEN DIAPER,*	*GENTS FURNISHING*
LADIES CLOTH, PLAID,	*AMERICAN and RUSSIAN*	*GOODS*
do do PLAIN,	*CRASH,*	*KNIT WORSTED GOODS*
ALL WOOL DELAINE,	*NAPKINS, &c. &c.*	*DENIMS,*

BROWN & BLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.

An Immense stock of

—OF—

CLOTHING.

CARPETING,

Hartford Manufacturing Company's Best Goods.

Extra 3-ply, Superfine & Extra 2-ply, Venetian stair, Hemp Carpeting, Velvet & Jute Rugs.

HATS & CAPS.

Otter bound caps, St. Paul style, Silk Plush caps.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WM. MARGERSON & SONS' Celebrated Custom made Boots—" Large enough for any man, or small enough for any boy." Ladies' "C. O. D." Boots in Lasting, Calf, Goat and Kid. New pairs given where the "C. O. D." Boots prove defective, if but little worn when returned. Also, a full line of ot er makes at very low figures.

Meriden Britiania Co., and Rogers Bro. Silver Plated Ware, Branded "A, No. 1."

TABLE SPOONS.	BUTTER KNIVES,
TEA and SUGAR SPOONS,	SALT SPOONS,
DESERT SPOONS,	MUSTARD SPOONS, &C.

An Immense Stock of

HARDWARE.

IRON, STEEL and NAILS.

50 Doz. B. Kelley's and North Wayne axes. New House Traps. Coil Chain, from ¼ inch to ⅝ inch diameter.

STOVES.

Troy and Pittsburg casting. Tin ware, made of one X tin.

CROCKERY.

WHITE GRANITE WARE, C C WARE, GLASS WARE.

LAMPS.

PLAIN GLASS, CUT GLASS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, CHINA.

ALSO, a large stock of Parian marble goods, consisting of 'A. Lincoln' busts, Vases, Moustache cups, &c. &c., "just the kind for Christmas presents."

CORDAGE—All sizes. PAPER HANGINGS—A new and large assortment; prices from 15 cents to one dollar per roll. SHADES—Cottage shades, Rustic shades, Green paper shades, Painted shades. A full and complete stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Beef, Flour & Grain, Baltimore Canned Fruits, by the case or can.

Those persons who did not "put up" any fruit this fall in consequence of high price of sugars, will do well to give us a call, as we are bound to sell.

DRIED FRUITS—75 bbls dried apples, dried peaches, prunes, dried currants, raisins, &c.

OILS.--Carbon Oil, Lard Oil, Blea Whale Oil, Boiled Linseed Oil.

GLASS.

TO LUMBERMEN we offer superior inducements for every thing that goes to make an outfit for "the woods"—such as axes, broad axes, adzes, cross-cut saws, planes, augers, bits, drawing-knives, spoke shaves, Farriers' tools, Files, Hickory ox-bows, fine finish. Blankets and blanketing, Camp Kettles, Bake ovens, Bean pots, Fry pans, Tin Bakers, Cordage, &c. &c.

Stillwater, Nov., 1866.—9 6w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Washington, ss. — In Probate Court.— In the matter of the estate of Wealthy Church, et. al. minors:

Upon reading and filing the petition of Nels Rosenquist, of St. Croix county, State of Wisconsin, representing that he is the general guardian of Wealthy Church, Clementine Church and Melvina Church, minors, and that it is necessary to sell certain real estate of said minors, in said petition described, situate in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, in order to provide for their support and education; and praying that license may issue to him as such Guardian to make such sale at public auction according to law.

It is ordered that the next of kin of said ward and all persons interested in their estate, appear before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 15th day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, and show cause, if any there be, why a license should not be granted for the sale of such of such estate as prayed for.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Stillwater Messenger, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington—the last publication to be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing.

H. R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated Stillwater, Sept. 29, 1866.

TAKEN UP,

On the 4th of November, one gray horse and one bay mare. The owner is requested to call and pay charges and receive the property

A. S. RAENAR.

Stillwater, Nev. 6, 1866.

$10 REWARD.

Strayed on the 27th September, 3 COWS, two red, and one red and white. No bell. For any information of them the above will be paid by F. J. CURTIS.

Stillwater, Oct. 10, 1866.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber, a broad-horned, red and white speckled OX, with I. S. branded on the nigh horn. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which may lead to his recovery. JOHN OLIVER.

Lakeland, Nov. 5, 1866.

BOOK-KEEPING,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Penmanship.

These branches will be taught, day and evening, in Messenger Office building, second floor, front room. Young men who desire a thorough course in Book-keeping will find equal advantages with those offered in the Commercial Colleges of the country. Plain Writing taught on the Spencerian system. The school is now open, where further information may be obtained.

A. C. MONROE.

Stillwater, Nov. 6, 1866.—9 4t

ST. PAUL

Foundry & Machine Shop.

Third & Wacouta streets, St. Paul, Minn.

BRAINARD & CO.

Are now prepared to do all kinds of Castings and Machine Work, also Copper, Sheet Iron, and Smith Work, a superior style and finish, and at low prices.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PUTTING UP HOT AIR FURNACES.

The highest cash price paid for old iron and copper.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

H. J. BRAINARD. A. WILSON. W. H. WEBB.

Notice to Lumbermen.

The undersigned have for sale 15 tons of good hay, within three miles of the south end of Rice Lake on Yellow River, and the following goods at their store:

5700 lbs Corn Meal,

20 prs Brown Blankets, $5 50 to $6 a pair.

Buckskin Moccasins and Mittens,

Good Plug Tobacco by the box at 75 cents a pound.

And many other goods at equally low figures. For further particulars inquire at their store at St. Croix Fall, Wis.

P. B. LACY & CO.

Nov. 6.—9-3w

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. M. CRANDALL,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuff's

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

PATENT MEDICINES &C.,

A LARGE

And Complete Stock

LINSEED OIL,

VARNISHES, BENZOLE, BRUSHES

White Lead,

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, MANUFACTURERS' STOCK, SOAP-MAKERS' & TANNERS' STOCK,

CARBON OIL AND PURE ALCOHOL

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Terms Cash, ... Prices Low.

Stillwater, Oct. 3, 1865.

RECONSTRUCTION!

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF nforming my old friends and customers and he public generally, that I have

RE-OPENED,

at the old stand — SAWYER HOUSE BUILDING—corner of Myrtle and Second streets, Stillwater, where I propose to keep a FULL and GOOD assortment of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY WARE,

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and all articles usually found in a general Store in this country, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest

FOR CASH.

Old Customers and all others are cordially invited to call and examine our stock.

Mr. JOTHAM LOWELL, so well known to all my old customers, will act as my agent for the present, which is a sufficient assurance that all comers will be well treated.

WILLIAM TIBBETTS.

Stillwater, Oct. 4th, 1865.

Dont Read This

CARLI & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

STILLWATER, MINN.,

Desire to speak a piece: ss., viz., to wit namely, as follows -

If in order, would say that we are in receipt of and constantly receiving a full, vast and varied assortment, stock and supply of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

OILS, GLASSWARE,

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,

CURTAINS,

WALL PAPER

AND BORDERING.

BIRD CAGES,

TOILET SOAPS,

Perfumery,

CUTLERY,

HUNTING & FISHING

APPARATUS.

STATIONERY, Dry and Wet,

The latter for medicinal purposes only.

We would call particular attention to a novel article in the way of a Pocket Lantern, a desideratum long needed. Call and see it.

CITY DRUG STORE.

Lake House Building.

Stillwater, Nov. 1866.—9

New Store!

KAISER & KNOTT

Beg leave to announce to the people of Stillwaterand vicinity that they have opened a NEW STORE on Main street, and intend to keep on hand, at all times, a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

YANKEE NOTIONS &c,

which they propose to sell at the lowest living rates. Call in and see our new stock.

KAISER & KNOTT.

Stillwater, May, 1866.—36 1y.

Special Notices --- Attention.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which will be a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, Free, by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

40-1y Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,

40-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail [free of charge] by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,

40-1y 831 Broadway, New York.

Whiskers! Whiskers!

Dr L O Montes' Corrolia, the greatest stimulator in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face or chin; never known to fail. Sample for trial sent free to any one desirous of testing its merits. Address REEVES & Co., 78 Nassau street, N. Y.—3m-spm

THE SAWYER HOUSE!

THE PLACE FOR TRAVELERS!

THE PLACE FOR BOARDERS!

THE PLACE FOR FAMILIES!

THE PLACE FOR EXCURSIONISTS!

THE PLACE FOR PLEASURE-SEEKERS!

The Place for Everybody!

This is one of the most commodious Hotels in the North-West, and for years past has stood at the head of the list of first-class Houses. It has recently been re-furnished throughout, with a view to the accommodation of the growing wants of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley. The rooms are of unusually

Large Dimensions,

well ventillated, and elegantly furnished. All of the appointments have been arranged with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests.

Within a few miles of the city, the finest fishing and hunting grounds of Minnesota can be found. Livery tables for the accommodation of guests are abundant, while the steamboat and stage facilities—permeating every portion of the State daily—cannot be excelled by any other locality.

Terms, moderate—Fare, unexcelled by any other Hotel.

JOHN LOWELL, Proprietor.

ALBERT LOWELL, *Superintendent.*

Stillwater, June 20, 1866. 40

ATTENTION, LADIES!

Don't fail to call at Mower's Block for

Straw-bleaching & Coloring

Give us a trial—we defy competition.

Felt and Beaver hats altered to the latest style

S. J. RICHMOND.

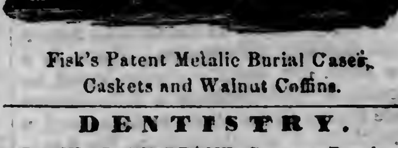
Stillwater, May, 1866.—33-6m

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Main treet, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c



Fisk's Patent Metalic Burial Cases, Caskets and Walnut Coffins.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. J. PIERPONT, Surgeon-Dentist.

(Rooms in Photograph Gallery, until further notice.)

Dr. Pierpont hopes by the satisfactory practice he has had in Stillwater, and the tests of his skill in the manipulations of Dentistry, that he has satisfied the public as to his skill in the science and art of his profession.

All in want of Dental operations are referred to my patients, who are many.

To those in want of artificial work I am permitted to refer to to Dr. H. M. Noyes, Mrs. H M. Sawyer, S. M. Sawyer, Esq.

All work warranted.

Will remain all winter.

P. S.—I am in no way connected with travelling and irresponsible Dentists.

Sept. 12, 1866.—n1 tf.

CASTLE & CAMERON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

STILLWATER - - MINNESOTA.

Collections made and the business of a general agency promptly attended to.

OFFICE IN HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK.

HO! SPORTSMEN!

THE SUBSCRIBER is agent for the sale of "HOWARD'S BREECH LOADING RIFLE," in many respects the most perfect fire-arm ever invented. An expert gunner can readily load and fire TWENTY SHOTS PER MINUTE. They will be sold from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other Breech Loading arm now in use. Please call at my office and examine them.

A. VAN VORHES.

Stillwater, June 15, 1866—40-3t

HOWARD'S NEW SPORTING RIFLE AND SHOT GUN,

(AGENT'S CERTIFICATE.)

This certifies that we have this day appointed Mr. A. VAN VORHES our only authorized Agent for the sale of the

"HOWARD'S SPORTING RIFLE AND SHOT GUN,"

with full power to appoint Sub-Agents.

JAMES T. ALLEY & CO.

St. Paul, Min., June 20, 1866.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES, Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

TERMS—$2,00 A YEAR Invariably in Advance.

VOLUME 11. STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 21 1866. NUMBER 11.

STILLWATER MESSENGER

Wednesday, November 21, 1866

The Speakership.

The elections being over and the smoke of battle cleared away, the slain and the victors can now be counted. Elsewhere we give a list of the Senators and Representatives elected. The results show a Republican majority of twelve in the Senate and twenty-eight in the House. Republican majority on joint ballot, forty—enough for all practical purposes.

It is natural that our friends should begin to cast about for a competent man for Speaker. A correspondent of the St. Paul *Press* proposes the name of Capt. E. H. Kennedy, of Houston county, for the position.—We have have known Capt Kennedy long and intimately. We have served with him a legislatie capacity and in the field. He is a gentleman of dignity, culture, and an accomplished Parliamentarian. As a soldier, his record is glorious. A back-bone Republican, and possessing the elements of a presiding officer, he would fill the position with credit to the State.

We have had another gentleman in view for the position, and without consulting him as to his views upon the subject, we would suggest the name of Hon. Henry A. Jackman, of this city, for the position. Mr. Jackman has had legislative experience, and possesses the qualifications to make an efficient presiding officer.—Well posted, firm and dignified, he would grace the Speaker's chair. On local grounds, the St Croix can well put in a substantial claim for the Speakership—a position never given us since we became a State.

Consolidation.

The Hastings *Independent* and *Conserver* are abo t to consolidate and will appear next Saturday as the *Gazette*.

This is a sensible move, for one good, live, enterprising paper, is a greater credit to a place, than two half starved scrabblers after the public patronage.

"Congressman at Large."

The New York *Tribune* thus replies to a correspondent who asked what office J. A. Logan had been elected to fill in Illinois, and if there was any office in any of the other States corresponding to it:

The law of the 23d of May, 1850, fixes the number of Members of Congress at 233, who are redistributed among the States after and in accordance with every decennial census. An act of March 4,1862, increased, however, the number of Representatives from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to eight States, of which Illinois was one. The number of Congressmen of Illinois was thus raised from 13 to 14. The State Legislature of Illinois, instead of dividing the State into 14 districts, preferred to elect only 13 members of Congress in seperate districts, and to have the fourteenth elected by the vote of the whole State. This is the "Congressman at large," for which office General Logan has just received a majority approaching 60,000. Illinois is the only State in the Union which has a "Congressman at large" (not counting the States which elect only one Congressman.)

District Court.

The District Court is still in session. The Grand Jury was discharged on Monday after finding a number of indictments, the character of which, however, we have not learned. The Court will probably continue in session during the remainder of the present week.

Stand from Under.

In the language of Scripture—"If Repudlicans scarcely be saved, what will become of the ungodly Democrats?"—those fellows who have been "swinging around the circle" so extensively of late!

Hon. William Windom, intense Radical, receives in the first Minnesota district a majority of **6,403**. Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, Radical intensified, receives a majority of **4,134**! Breechclout Democracy is dead. *Gloria in Excelsis!*

TAKEN UP.

By the subscriber, on or about the 25th of October last, one cow, about six years old, dark color, white bag, line back, with rope on her horns, and bell on her neck.

FREDERICK ROHDA.

Marine, Nov. 13, 1866.

The Next Legislature.

The following are the names of the Senators and Representatives elected to the next Legislature—republicans in roman, democrats in small capitals:

FIRST DISTRICT—Ramsey county.
Senator.—WILLIAM P. MURRAY.
Representatives.—C. H. LIENAU, EDMUND RICE and Cushman K. Davis.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Washington, Chisago, Pine and Kannabec counties.
Senator.—W. H. C. Folsom.
Representatives.—Henry A. Jackman and Ebenezer Ayres.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Stearns, Cass, Todd, Wadena, Otter Tail, Andy Johnson, Clay, Douglas, Becker, Polk Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing, Aiken, Itasca, Buchanan, St. Louis and Lake counties.
Senator.—LOUIS A. EVANS.
Representatives.—ALFERD TANNER and N. H. MINER.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Hennepin East, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti, and Mille Lac counties.
Senator.—J. S. Pillsbury.
Representative.—H. F. Blodget.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Hennepin West.
Senator.—J. C. Whitney.
Representatives.—Aaron Gould, John Seboski and A. A. AMES.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi and Monongaila counties.
Senator.—H. L. Gordon.
Representatives.—Dana E. King and P. W. Savage.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Dakota county.
Senator.—N. C. Draper.
Representatives.—J. H. Donalson and S. C. Howell.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Rice county.
Senator—O. F. Perkins.
Representatives—C. A. Wheaten and Isaac Pope.

NINTH DISTRICT—Goodhue county.
Senator—Warren Bristol.
Representatives—R. B. Wilson, J. T Mitchell and L. K. Akers.

TENTH DISTRICT—Wabashaw county.
Senator—J. L. Armstrong.
Representative—S. A. Kemp.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Winona county.
Senator—William H. Yale.
Representatives—M. H. Dunnell, W. W. Buck and A. C. Smith.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Olmstead county
Senator—J. V. Daniels.
Representatives—Caleb Sawyer, B. F. Perry, J. K. Randall.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Houston county.
Senator—D. P. Temple.
Representatives—E. H. Kennedy, and Burton Andrews.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Fillmore county.
Senator—Luke Miller.
Representavives—J. Q. Farmer, N. P. Colborn, W. W. Braden, and G. Oleson.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Mower and Dodge counties.
Senator—Samuel Lord.
Representatives—D. B. Johnson, Jr., and F. J. Felch.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Steele, Waseca and Freeborn counties.
Senator—A. Armstrong.
Representatives—J. D. Smith, W. H. Twiford and WM. BRISBANE.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Blue Earth and Watonwan counties.
Senator—Lewis Porter.
Representatives—John A. Reed and Brown Yates

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Scott county.
Senator—L. L. BAXTER.
Representative—MORRIS HAUFT.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Redwood, Renville, Pierce and Dav's counties.
Senator—Adam Buck.
Representatives—C T Brown and D G Shillock.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, and Rock counties.
Senator—J B Wakefield.
Representative—A Andrews.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Carver county.
Senator—CHAUNCEY W GRIGGS.
Representative—ELI F LEWIS.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Le-Sueur county.
Senator—REUBEN BUTTERS.
Representative—A K MANARD.

RECAPITULATION.

SENATE—Republicans	17
" Democrats	6
Republican majority	12
HOUSE—Republicans	38
" Democrats	9
Republican majority	29
Republican majority on joint ballot	41

THE NORTHWESTERN CHRONICLE.—Mr. John C. Devereux, of St. Paul, has issued the first number of an exceedingly handsome paper under the above title. It is intended more immediately to be the exponent of the views and interests of our Catholic fellow-citizens, although attention will be paid to the current news of the day. Judging from the initial number, the *Chronicle* will certainly deserve success.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed in the best style and at as low rates as any office in the State, at the MESSENGER OFFICE. Send in your orders.

To Advertisers.

If you have lost anything,
If you have found anything,
If you have anything to sell,
If you have anything to buy,
If you have any notice to make public, ADVERTISE in the MESSENGER.

The paper is read in almost every family in the county, and any announcement in its columns will meet the eye of every citizen. You might just as well take down your sign, or put up a placard "not at home," as to keep your name out of the MESSENGER. Don't blame your towns-people or your country customers for going to St. Paul for their pins and hooks-and-eyes if you don't advertise your wares. The people look through the advertising columns of the papers to ascertain where they can find what they want to purchase.

For terms of advertising see fourth page.

MINNESOTA VIEWS can be found at Sinclair & Brothers' Gallery, Main street, Stillwater. Oct. 17-tf.

STEREOSCOPIC INSTRUMENTS for sale by the same. Oct. 17-tf.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES.—Rev. r Bowen preaches at Armory Hall every Sunday morning at the usual hour. 50-tf

BABBIT METAL.—Several hundred pounds of old type—just as good and much cheaper than babbit metal—can be secured at this office, if applied for soon. Mill-owners, proprietors of reapers or any other machinery needing boxing, will find it to their interest to call.

The Weather.

The weather has been deliciously pleasant during the past week, but this morning begins to indicate the near approach of winter, and a few days hence will no doubt witness the close of navigation. As yet, however, there is no ice in the Lake.

Stair Carpeting at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

FOUND.—The home reader will be startled at the announcement of Mr. Capron to-day, the extensive hardware man—the invincible Capron—the gushing William!

Oil Tanned Moccasin Boots and Shoes, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

WINTER QUARTERS.—The Minnie Will left yesterday for Osceola and the G. B. Knapp for Prescott, where they go into winter quarters. But few more arrivals can be reasonably expected until next Spring.

Hemp Carpeting 50 to 65 cents per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

PERSONAL.—Sam. Fifield, the genial editor of the Polk County (Osceola) *Press*, graced our senctum this morning with the light of his countenance. Sam. always makes "December as pleasant as May," and we trust he will call often. He was adorned with "store clothes" and looked happy.

Superfine 2-ply Carpeting $1 95 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

Mrs. Hall, whose death is announced elsewhere, was the mother of Mrs. Dr. Carli and a sister of Maj. Joseph R. Brown. She was probably among the most aged people of our State—being eighty-one years of age—and had been a resident of this city twenty-six years. Her funeral was attended last Friday at the M. E. church—Rev. Mr. Caldwell officiating.

Extra 3-ply Carpeting, $2 50 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

GLAD TO SEE IT!—Professor Monroe is meeting with fine success in organizing classes in book-keeping, penmanship &c., not only in our common schools, but among the young gentlemen of the city. He has now a large evening class of young business men and others in the science of book-keeping. Why go to St. Paul or Chicago, or any other place, to attend a Commercial College, when we have just as good facilities at home, and at cheaper rates, for acquiring a practical business education?

Margerson's Custom Made Boots, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

SOCIABLE.—The Sociable connected with the Myrtle-Street Church will meet next Thursday evening with Mrs. H. M. Crandall on Main street, south of Chestnut. "Much people" are expected—a general invitation is extended.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—Our readers will remember the circumstances of the drowning of Matthew McLean, nearly three years ago, while crossing the ferry at Hastings, being a passenger in one of Burbank's coaches. Action for damages was instituted by the widow of the deceased some two years ago, since which time the cause has been "swinging around the circle"—at one time in the District Court, then appealed to the Supreme Court, and again sent back to the District.—Another hearing has just been had in our District Court and a verdict of five thousand dollars damages awarded to the complainant. Notice of appel was filed by the Attorney's of Messrs Burbank and Co., and the matter will again go before the Supreme Court.

CHANGED HANDS.—The Northwestern Express Company, an office of which is at this place, has been sold by Messrs. J. C. Burbank & Co. to the American Express Company. The Company was founded in 1851, by Mr. J. C. Burbank, and its business increased from a very small beginning until last year the line carried seven million dollars in money and one thousand tons of goods. The stage business will be conducted by the Company as heretofore. Messrs. Butler & Dudd are the agents in this city.

Oil Carpetings at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

SHOULDER ARMS!—If a person can get along without hot rolls, coffee and Porter-house steak for breakfast, he can probably get along without the "*Little Corporal*"—the best paper for children, and "children of larger growth," published in the world. But we *must* have the "*Little Corporal*" as a sandwich. It should be in every family. We have been a reader of the paper—it is one of our Sunday recreations—for a long time, and in addition to this Sunday feast the publishers have to-day furnished us with their magnificent engraving—"The Heavenly Cherubs." This superb engraving is sent free as a premium to every one who sends to the publishers three new subscribers for one year to "The Little Corporal." Mr. Sewell also offers to give Organs and Melodeons to schools or persons who send large clubs. The price of the Corporal is one dollar a year, in advance; sample copy, telling all about the premiums, ten cents.

Address ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

Cook and Parlor Stoves, at very low prices, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

WHERE IS THAT ASSOCIATION?—One or two efforts have been made to institute an organization, the object being, 1st—to prevent horse stealing, and 2d—to arrest and punish them. It may be that the organization is secret—perhaps it is wise that it should be,—but up to this time we have not been informed with reference to the nature or extent of the organization. We trust that the project has not proven a failure. If it has, the community may yet be compelled to the desperate resort of Vigilance Committees for mutual protection against the depredations of a lawless set of scoundrels now infesting the North-West.

Ladies' and Gents' Arctic Over Shoes, for sale cheap, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

POSTPONED.—The meteoric shower advertised for last Wednesday evening was indefinitely prosponed, on account of the weather. In a few weeks Lake St. Croix will cover its face with a fine sheet of ice, when, if our enterprising young men will get up a first-class Skating Park, ladies and gentlemen can have the pleasure of seeing myriads of stars from a horizontal position.

Call at Hersey, Staples & Doe's and see their splendid stock of Dry Goods.

The vote of the county of Milwaukee for Congressman, at the late election, was as follows:

Brown, Copperhead	5,552
Paine, Radical	4,349
Brown's majority	1,203

Two years ago the vote was as follows:

Cary, Copperhead	6,875
Paine, Radical	3,176
Copperhead majority	3,699
Republican gain in two years	2 496

One more charge and that citidel of Copperheadism will be captured.

Chisago County,

CHISAGO CITY, Nov, 13th, 1866.

Editor Stillwater Messenger,

The following is the result of the election in Chisago County:

For Congress.			
Donnelly	342.	Colville	67.
State Auditor,			
McIlrath	312,	Nelse E Nelson	48;
Clerk of Supreme Court,			
Hough	387;	Cavanaugh	63,
State Senator,			
W. H. C. Folsom	295,	T. F. Mortan	102,
Representatives,			
Ebenezer Ayres	318,	Mahlon Black	82.
Henry A Jackman	322.	K. A Huntoon	74.
For removal Co, Seat to Taylors Falls			163.
Against " " "			266.

L K Stannard, Court Commissioner.
J D Ballard, Sheriff.
E Guard, Coroner.
Republicans elected without opposition.

Respectfully,
OTTO HALLMARK,
Co. Auditor.

Otter Round Caps, St. Paul style, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

THE total vote cast in Ohio at the recent election was 469,900. The Republican majority was 42,696.

Staple and Fancy Groceries, cheap for cash, at HERSEY STAPLES & DOE'S.

[The following original poem was read before the Lodge of I. O. G. T. last Friday evening, and by a vote of the Lodge its publication requested in the MESSENGER.]

"God has given us nothing but water—pure water."

Flashing down the hill-side,
Rushing through the glen,
While old ocean's waters
Chant a loud—Amen.
Shining in each rain-drop—
Mirroring earth and sky,—
Mocking in thy brightness
E'en the stars on high.
When the twilight shadows
Gather in the West—
In their crystalline beauty,
Like birdlings in their nest,
Nestling mid the rose leaves,
Sleeping through the night—
Then caught up to heaven,
With the morning light.
Jewels worn so gaily
By the blushing morn,
Pearls amid her emeralds,
Laughing art to scorn.
Crystals, what thy mission?
Why leave thy home in heaven?
Art thou blessed angels
To us, poor mortals, given?
To teach us loving lessons,
Of *Patience, trust* and *love,*
That though the clouds may gather,
Our Father smiles above?
And clouds dissolve in showers,
And thus blue sky appears.
So in our darkest hours,
We yet may smile through tears.
For rainbow *Hope* is spanning
Each gulf of dark despair,
And *Faith* bends oer us gently
With face, Ah! wondrous fair!
Pointing with shadowy finger,
Up heavens' own golden stair.
While heavenly minded Charity—
The angels call her Love—
Has left the glorious mansion
Prepared for her above,
To dwell awhile with mortals.
Then with the blessed three
To help us on our journey,
Faith, Hope and Charity.
We well may take up gladly,
Each cross given us, to bear.
Think duty ne'er so humble
But 'twill reward our care.
No soul, so *dark* or *fallen*
We may not help them rise.
To join with us the chorus
Of joy beyond the skies,
And as each diamond crystal,
Performs its mission here,
And then as *pure* and *perfect,*
As sparkling, bright and clear
As when it first decended.
Returns;—Thus may we all
Like *pure* and *fair* be ready
To go—when death shall call.

The Tribune on Morrissey.

The New York *Tribune*, in the course of an article on the election of John Morrissey to Congress makes some capital hits. Here is the concluding paragraph of the article:

We have not the honor of Mr. Morrissey's personal acquaintance; but, from common report, we judge that he is better than some of the candidates usually presented from Tammany Hall and not so good as others, while he is a striking representative of the largest and most influential section of the party, next to that composed of speculators and municipal robbers, to which he does not belong.—The narrow, fanatical notions imbibed with our New England educaction, would not permit us to contemplate with rapture a Congress composed entirely of Morrisseys; but the sending of such as a specimen brick of our metropoliton Democracy, we contemplate with unmingled satisfaction. Mr. Morrissey we are assured, has abandoned the prize ring forever; but his right hand has not forgotten its cunning, nor his left either; and if any Southern bully like Rousseau should undertake to "put upon him," that bully will get polished off in about five seconds, and we shall heartily say "Good for New York! hit him again!" And as the Washington "tiger," that beast which gets hold of so many of our verdant members of Congress and strips them of their money, principal, character and self-respect, driving them to the dirty work of the lobby, vote for extra compensation, for crooked mileage, etc, etc, all we have to say is, let that tiger try a nip with our John, and if he don't suddenly take to his heels, squealing and yelling, then we can't make a Yankee guess.

An interesting and amusing article in the November number of Harper's Magazine, on newspaper advertisements, closes with the following advice: "To Merchants. 1.—Advertise. 2.—Advertise liberally. 3.—Advertise courageously. To the public at large. Read the advertisements. 2.—Study them, and verily they shall be for your profit."

—A shipment of ball clubs for the West was lately seized by the Canadian government, who supposed them to be some new and formidable Fenian implement of war. On opening the package much perplexity arose among the officials as to whether they were shillalahs or wooden legs in the rough, intended for the next war.

Congress merely tells the South that it shall make the blacks what it pleases, men or cattle, but that it shall not treat them as cattle on the one side and count them as men on the other.

The Oconto (Wis.) *Lumberman* reports that wild cats have been seen in that vicinity, and that wolves are very numerous.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, Mrs. Mary Hall, aged 81 years.

New Advertisements.

FOUND!

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

A

majority of those who read newspapers never even think of a business advertisement, and if a

MAN

actually has the best, the cheapest goods in all creation — actually selling them at Break-down prices—too few heed the fact for their own interest; and therefore I have

FOUND

it best to simply invite everybody to call and examine my extensive stock of

Stoves & House Keeping Articles,

before buying one dollar's worth elsewhere, for I can and will make it to the interest of all those who are not positively

DEAD

to their own interests, and who wish to savo money, to buy everything

IN

the line of Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, House-keeping Goods, Toys, Boys' Sleighs TIN OR PLASTIC ROOFING. Plumbing, repairing Lumbermen's Out-fits, &c. &c., to call on

W. M. CAPRON,

In Mowers' Building, Chstnut st., in

STILLWATER.

Nov. 21, 1866—n11

Taken Up.

One two year old white steer, short tail and pug horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. G. S. ABBOTT.

Stillwater, Nov. 29, 1866. no11-3w

H. B. MURDOCK,

INSURANCE AGENT,

STILLWATER, MINN.

Represents the following well known reliable Companies:

	Assets.
HOME INS. CO of N. Y.	$3,596,922 00
SECURITY INS. CO. of N. Y.	1,518,964 62
ARCTIC INS. CO. of N. Y.	614.101 18
HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO. of Hartford,	1,573,480 69
CITY FIRE INS. CO. Hartford, Ct.	440,651 72
ST. PAUL FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.	522,135 80
TRAVELERS INS. CO. Hartford (Life & acci)	650,000 00
ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO. Hartford, Ct.	3,154,148 78
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S.	2,000,000.00

Rates as low as in any responsible Companies.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

Wholesale and retail,

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following:

STEREOSCOPE & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c.

Stereoscopic Views of the War,

From negatives made in the various campaigns, and forming a complete Photographic History of the great contest.

Stereoscopic Views on Glass.

Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties, from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors &c.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects; including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc, Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with order.

The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. n11

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a license from the Probate Court, in and for the County of Washington and State of Minnesota, issued to me as guardian of Wealthy Church, Clementine Church and Melvina Church,—minors—dated the 15th day of November, 1866, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in said County of Washington, and owned by said minors, subject to the widow's dower therein, viz.

The south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section no. 22, in township no. 32, N. of R. no. 20, W.

Said sale to be made at the front door of the Register of Deed's office in Stillwater, in said county, on the 13th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., of that day. Terms of sale—cash.

NELS ROSENQUIST,
no11-4w Guardian.

A. B. EASTON,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

At the *Messenger* Office, Stillwater.

PROTECTION.

FOR

Farmers and Owners of Stock.

THE

Hartford Live Stock

INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Chartered Capital $500,000.

DIRECTORS:

E. N. Kellogg, President.
GEORGE D. JEWETT, Vice-President.
Charles R. Chapman, Mayor of City of Hartford.
Guy R. Phelps, Pres't Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Henry J. Johnson, of Moore & Johnson.
E. W. Parsons, Pres't Connecticut General Life Insurance Company.
Wm. Francis, of Francis & Gridley.
Wm. G. Allen, contractor and builder.
E. J. Bassett, Gen'l Agent Ætna Fire Ins. Co.
R. A. Johnson, Sec. New England Fire Ins. Co.
Oliver D. Seymour, Collector.
W. C. GOODRICH, Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both

Death and Theft.

At moderate rates of premium based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Reliable and Energetic AGENTS WANTED in every town and township in Minnesota.

Apply to J. N. CASTLE,
Ag't for Washington and Chisago.
Nov. 12, 1866.—4w

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15 The Presidents, Cashiers and Treasurers of 3 Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.—n47-3m.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES

Are superior to all others for

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy; noiseless; durable; and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.

Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616, Broadway, New York. n46-1y.

DR. J. C. [illegible]

Physician and Surgeon.

Murdock's Block,

In the room recently occupied W. M. McCluer

STILLWATER, MINN.

Having returned from the Medical and Surgical Department of the Army, has resumed practice in this city. n19

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—The steamer Pioneer returned to New London, on Wednesday night, from a six months' cruise in the Arctic Ocean after whales. She penetrated as far as the icebergs, and communicated with Dr. Hall and party, who were looking for traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, on the 26th of July, at which time they were all well. The voyage was more successful than that of any other vessel in the same waters, and it has demonstrated the practicability of our whale vessels using steam power.

—George N. Bullitt, of Louisville, travelling mercantile agent, was murdered and robbed near Clarkesville, Arkansas, on the 5th instant.

—The decrees of divorce since Monday, in New York city, make an aggregate of seventeen absolute divorces on the ground of infidelity thus far during the week, and four judgments of separation from bed and board, on account of cruelty and inhuman treatment, and neglect on the part of the husbands. The number of similar cases pending in the different courts of the city, at the present time, is between 700 and 800.

—A day or two since two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in gold and silver was sent from the Custom House in Buffalo to the Sub-Treasury in New York. As an expressman was carrying the bags to his wagon, one containing five thousand dollars in gold was dropped upon the pavement and burst, scattering the shekels about promiscuously. Upon gathering them up and counting them a twenty dollar piece was missing.

—A Dr. Robinson, who recently came from Macomb, Illinois, to Pella, Iowa, was taken to the outskirts of the latter city, a few evenings since, by a party of young people, and stripped and coated with tar and feathers.

—Robert A. Gilmore has been appointed by the President Postmaster of Chicago in place of Hoard, removed.

—Last Friday, in Boston, a young man called at the store of E. & M. Faxon, leather dealers, in Pearl street, and, under a pretence of getting a bill changed, managed to steal money, notes and securities valued at $35,000, with which he escaped.

—General Grant attends all the horse races. The Grant papers are denying that he is out of Washington, while the dispatches say he was on the Baltimore race track on Saturday, shaking hands with the rebel General Joe Johnston.

—The pressure in Salt Lake City, in regard to the recent assassination of Dr. Robinson, has become so strong that the city authorities have offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the murderer. The citizens have added to this $6,850. Brigham Young headed the subscription list with $500.

—A lot of over five hundred packages of tobacco was seized at Cincinnati on the 14th by Deputy United States Marshal H. W. W. Blinn—the property of B. E. Hall & Co., of Covington, Ky.—for various frauds alleged to have been committed in violation of the internal revenue law.

—It is announced that the New York Central railroad now has its entire road from Albany to Buffalo laid with a double track and ready for trains. The four great through lines from the Atlantic cities to the West—the New York Central, the New York and Erie, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio, keep up a sharp competition with each other.

—The new Great Seal of the State of Ohio is described as follows: a round seal 1½ inches in diameter, having upon the margin the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio;" as within an escutcheon containing devices in the left foreground a bundle of seventeen arrows, and on the right of the arrows a sheaf of wheat, both upright; in the back-ground a range of mountains, over which appears a rising sun; from the base of the mountain a river is represented flowing toward the right foreground under the shield a label containing the words, "*Imperium in Imperio.*"

—Of the probability of another Fenian movement, the New York *Tribune* of the 18th inst. says: "With the exception of the proceedings of the Congress which took place at Troy in the early days of September, very little has been done in Fenian Circles, publicly, at least, since the invasion of the Canadian Provinces by the Fenians in June last. Owing to the unusual quiet prevailing in the ranks of the Fenians, the people of the United States must not be deceived in believing that all thoughts of invading Canada are given over by our Milesian friends. Instead of a falling off there is a great increase in the preparations for another invasion, and the next push, if not successful, will be, as regards magnitude, a far different one from the last.

Judge Barnard, in General term of the New York Supreme Court, decided that the late act of the Legislature, taxing brokers' sales, is unconstitutional and void. He bases his decision mainly upon the ground that the Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to collect taxes on imports and exports, and denies such power to the States.

—The success of Ristori has been quite without precedent. She made her debut in this country in New York, Sept. 20, where she gave, including those in Brooklyn, twenty-six representations. The receipts were $70,000. The performances in Boston number ten, and with the one given in Providence Wednesday evening the receipts amount to $30,000; or $100,000 in less than two months.

—An accident happened on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, to the train bound for Nashville, last Sunday morning, that came within a hand's breadth of proving a fearful and fatal one. When within two miles of Columbia, as the train was sweeping onward at the rate of over thirty miles an hour, the engine struck one of the iron rails on the track that instantly gave way. The tender and baggage car passed safely over. The next car had its hindmost truck ripped off in a twinkle, and the sleeping car following was overturned. The shattering of the window lights, and general smashing up of the furniture in the car, indicated that there was probably loss of life and limb to its occupants, but, strange to say, as the passengers scrambled from the wreck, only one of the number was found to be badly bruised. It was then seen that the car lay within a few inches of a steep embankment of a hundred feet or more.

—The total losses from the destruction of oil by fire within the last year will scarcely fall short of $1,500,000, which would build over 2,000,000 barrels of iron tankage. Producers have at last come to a realizing sense of duty, and the majority of them are erecting iron tanks, the capacity of which they vary from one to 12,000 barrels.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Consultations with the President—Efforts to Induce Him to Change His Views—Retrenchment—Patents.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The statement made to-day by a number of leading representative men of both Republican and Democratic parties tend to confirm the few intimations that have leaked out from recent consultations at the White House, that the President is on the eve of a grand *coup d' etat* that will gratify his friends and bewilder his enemies. It is said to conclude at the story, least there is earnest desire on both sides to settle on some feasible plan of securing harmonious action between Congress and the Executive in future on the same subject.

The *Tribune* has the following: Mr. Chase's first interview with the President was merely to give the latter some opinions in judicial matters. The second interview was merely a friendly one, and Judge Chase took occasion to advise Mr. Johnson to depart from his present policy and urge Southern Legislatures to adopt the Constitutional Amendments as a final settlement of the present difficulties.

That in case they objected to the second and third clauses of the amendment, to compromise by substituting universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. Not only has Judge Chase urged this course on the President, but so also have several prominent men of his own party both North and South, C. C. Clay among the latter.

Whether the arguments, and the facts on which they are based will change the course of the President remains to be seen.

A couple of Democratic Congressmen who lately conversed with Mr. Johnson, state that he has no idea of altering his present policy, and claims that the elections have had no effect except to make him more determined in his old plan. They claim, with what truth is uncertain, that he insists that the people were hoodwinked and deluded, and will soon begin to see their mistake and adopt his views.

The *Times* has the following: Mr. Johnson has not indicated his purpose relative to the amnesty suffrage plan mentioned in these dispatches. On Friday last, though, the gentlemen who advocate the proposition represent that the President has given them encouragement to believe that he will adopt their suggestions in the form of their advice.

Several newspaper correspondents have endeavored to excite a doubt of the existence of such a combination of leading men for the purpose of inducing the President to accept the proposition and advise the Southern people as set forth in my dispatch.

In order to put at rest such doubts I am enabled to say from personal knowledge that such a combination does exist. A number of gentlemen co-operating in it have had interviews with Mr. Johnson, and have been laboring in the matter for more than a month visiting and corresponding with influential men of the North and South.

A *Tribune* Washington special says, not the least important part of the approaching Congress may be looked for from the special committee on retrenchment, appointed toward the close of the last session, with leave to sit and take testimony during the recess. The committee have been hard at work during a portion of the reaction period, and is now in session in New York.

The number of patents to be issued for the week ending November 17, is one hundred eighty-nine. This is the smallest number issued in any week for some time.

A ridiculous report has been telegraphed to a New York paper, and reiterated of the abstraction or the theft of a thousand stand of arms from the Government armory here. The absurdity of this canard will be appreciated when the fact is stated that there are no arms in the armory, nor has there been for some time. It is being used for the storage of old tents and other military debris belonging to the Government.

The *Post's* special says: Facts divulged today show that there is little hope that the President will recommend impartial suffrage in his message to Congress. He will stand with Mr. McCulloch on Financial questions. Several Republicans were removed from office last week.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It is confidently expected that the reconstruction will be amicably settled early in the approaching session of Congress. Negotiations for that purpose are in progress before the President and the leading politicians of all parties in the North and South. The basis of settlement will be universal suffrage and general amnesty.

The President partly accedes to the proposition, but he insists upon constitutional grounds that suffrage properly belongs to respective States. In that respect it disagrees with the proposition.

The navy department has received information of the arrival of the Tallapoosa at Galveston from off Tampico. No foreign vessels of war were off the river or in port on the 29th of October, and only one American vessel in harbor. Tampico is at present in command of Col. Gomez, with a force of 800 men to control customs and enforcing the payment of loans.

The authorities of Victoria, the capital of the State, do not recognize those of the Tampico, and their guerrillas seize all goods found en route for the interior markets despatched from Tampico Custom House.

By letters from San Luis Potiosi it is ascertained that Mejia and Dupere are to leave that place in the early part of November with an expeditionary force for the recapture of Tampico. Gen. Pavor, who has a force of 1,500 or 2,000 men in the Hausteca, and is now holding Tampico, has issued a proclamation declaring Puebla Viego open to foreign commerce, which it is feared will lead to open hostilities between the forces under his command and those under Col. Gomez. Under this state of affairs the inhabitants of Tampico are in constant dread of the most serious disorders and a probability of the indiscriminate plunder of the town.

Among the many visitors at the President's house is Morrissey, M. C. elect.

FROM NEW YORK.

General Dix—The Great Revenue Frauds—Complicity of Officers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Although the cable dispatches of the 17th were explicit in the statement that Gen. Dix had arrived at Paris, there is no doubt the reporter was at fault and the true statement should probably be, that the family only of the General had arrived there.

Railway tracks on Broadway, between Ann and Fulton streets, were removed yesterday, Mayor Hoffman having issued orders to that effect.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Large crowds collected at the Collector's office to-day to learn what proceedings had been taken in regard to the recent seizures of several distilleries, and the first of some of the operators.

From information at the U. S. Commissioner's office Mr. Tilden, U. S. Inspector, and Mr. John Devlin, a heavy operator, were arrested by Deputy Marshal Higgins. The accused were brought before Commissioners Jones and Newson when they gave bail in the sum of $50,000 for their appearance this morning.

The warrant for the arrest of Devolin was issued by Commissioner Jones on the complaint of Frederick Cohen, a U. S. Inspector, who accuses him of having been guilty of bribing another U. S. Inspector to defraud the Government by branding liquor as having paid Government duty when no such duty had been paid.

Tilden is charged with committing a similar offence. The parties appeared this morning before Commissioners Jones and Newson, when Tilden's case was set down for a hearing on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, and Develin's case for the 27th.

FENIANS DISCHARGED.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 19.—On Saturday night 89 of the prisoners confined in the old jail were discharged from custody.

FINANCIAL.

(By Telegraph.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

An ease in the gold market has stimulated the purchases of exchange. Money lenders are again supplying brokers at 5@6 per cent. as on Saturday. German banking firms are content with 5 per cent. from brokers in high credit. In banks the rate is almost uniform at 6 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

FLOUR—Very dull and 20@30 cents lower, at 10 25 @10 90 for sound common extra State; 11 00@11 75 for Round Hoop Ohio, and 11 80@13 75 for trade brands and closing heavy.

WHISKY—Quiet at 2 42 for State in bond.

WHEAT—Very dull, 3@5 cents lower; sale of No. 2 Milwaukee part at $2 32@2 35 remainder on part.

RYE—Dull and heavy at 1 42 for State.

BARLEY—Dull at 1 15@1 18 for two rowed State, and 1 35 Canada West free.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

COTTON—Opened firmer and closed weaker at 32½ @35 for middling Orleans.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19, 1866.

FLOUR—5@10 cents lower—10 12½ for double extra; 9 40@9 70 for good extra.

WHEAT—2@6 cents lower; sales at 2 00 for No. 1; 1 81 for No. 2.

OATS—Weak and lower at 48 for No. 1, and 45 for No. 2.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19, 1866.

WHEAT—Quiet—sales of No. 1 at 2 03@2 05; No. 2, 1 87.

CORN—Weak at 81½ cents.

OATS—Dull at 35 cents.

RYE—Firm at 85@86.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The break in the dry goods market, noticed yesterday, still continues. The reductions in prices noticed at that time brought a momentary demand, but buyers became alarmed yesterday from the continued decline and refused to take goods at what they had before offered. Only a few boxes of delaines were sold as the result of the reduction in those goods, and, with all other kinds of goods they are to day entirely at the stand-still. Jobbers have further reduced prices this morning, and it is said that agents are ready to meet any reduction found necessary to dispose of goods. The still further decline in cotton yesterday, and the general belief that it will continue to decline for some time to come, encourages manufacturers to concede to the views of buyers. There are less buyers in market, and the unsettled state of trade noticed yesterday is very much more irregular today, and less satisfactory. The print market is very unsettled, with an irregular decline in goods. Jobbers have already offered goods at 1@2c below quotations, but without effecting sales of any moment. The woolen goods market is depressed as has been the case for the entire season, and goods are still declining. Auction sales of Germantown goods, and other woolens of domestic manufacture, are very much below expectations.

The following prices were on the bulletin board at Stewart's this morning: Atlantic A 22c; Pacific A 21c; do H 21½c; and Indiana Head A 21½c, a reduction of ½c on yesterday's prices.

There is less doing in foreign goods.

Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls 21c; Broadway 21c; Ludlow 18c.

Bleached Shirtings—Harris No. 1 30c; do No. 2 20c; Hope 27c.

Prints—Cocheco 20c; Dunnells 18c; Victory 16c; Empire 12c.

Ticks—Easton 23c; do B 21c.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Its Second Reunion in Cincinnati.

Letters from Grant and Sherman.

At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Cincinnati, the following letters, received by the secretary from officers being unable to be present at the reunion, were read amid much cheering, those from GRANT and SHERMAN particularly applauded:

H'D. QR'S. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1866.

DEAR GENERAL—It is with great disappointment that I have to announce, at the last moment, my inability to attend the meeting of the society of the army of the Tennessee on the 13th inst. I find that it will be impossible for me to be absent from this city for the present for so long a time as it would take to go to Cincinnati and return. I regret not being able to attend the first meeting of a society composed in whole of officers of the army which formed my first command in the late terrible rebellion, and with which I felt myself identified to the end of its service. When my command was less than an "army," it was composed of troops which formed the nucleus of the army of the Tennessee in its organization into an army. It was the first army I had the honor to command, and to the end of the rebellion it was an integral and important part of the force which I had the honor to direct, through the ablest and most distinguished officers of any service. It is a proud record the army of the Tennessee gained during the rebellion. As an army it never sustained a defeat during the four years of the war. No officer was ever assigned to the command of that army who had afterward to be relieved from duty or reduced to a less command. Such a history is not by accident, nor wholly due to the sagacity in the selection of commanders. Again permit me to express, through you to the Society of the army of the Tennessee, my deep regards.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. M. F. Force, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS,
Mo., Nov. 5, 1866.

Lieut. Col. L. M. Dayton, Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, present:

DEAR COLONEL—On the 19th of October I had the honor to accept an invitation to be present at Cincinnati on the 14th inst., to attend the meeting of your society. At the time I presumed, of course, that I would be there about that time, but since have received orders that will carry me far away from Cincinnati at the time proposed for the meeting. It is therefore out of my power to fulfil the promise, which I assure you is a great disappointment to me. I approve most heartily of the object and purposes of the society, and shall hope, at some future time, to share its pleasures and associations. Time is already spreading its veil over those events in which we shared, and to us, the survivors, alone is allowed the privilege of lifting that veil and revealing its mysteries. Whilst memories last we can never forget the events about Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Jackson, nor those about Chattanooga, Savannah and Raleigh, in which the old army of Tennessee bore so prominent a part; and I hope and trust the younger men, who have longest to live, will see that those living scenes be transmitted down to the future in colors as bright as blood will portray. But, of all things, what pleased me best, was the noble confidence and good feeling that always prevailed in that army, from all its successive commanders down to the lowest private. And now that the war is over, and peace supreme, that same confidence and good feeling remain the same bright ornament to the civilian as it was to the soldier.

Wishing the society every success in its meritorious purpose, that its present meeting may be a most happy reunion of fellow-soldiers and friends, and that many of the same sort will follow,

I am, as ever, most truly your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

—Several Southern Episcopal Bishops and lay trustees are taking measures to revive the project inaugurated before the war, of founding a university of the highest grade, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the dioceses of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

—Soldiers who have bounty due them should remember that three months have elapsed of the six months which were allowed them for filing their applications. Those who have not presented their claims should do so immediately.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Thousands of Natives Starving to Death.

The London *Times* correspondent gives the following interesting particulars of the great famine in India: "A Calcutta paper of August 16 says that 20,000 paupers are now there from the famine. Twenty districts have inundated Calcutta, and the arrivals are reckoned at 200 per day. It would be difficult to exaggerate the magnitude and extent of the calamity. All the accounts I have seen have underrated it. It is difficult to obtain reliable accounts of mortality, but all that I have seen and heard have convinced me that it has been on a scale of fearful magnitude. There are still four long, dark months before us, though for a month past there has seemed some slight abatement in the distress. In the four districts of Bolasare, Midnapoor, Sarune and Tarhoat, over 40,000 non laboring paupers were being daily relieved; 14,800 were relieved in Midnapoor in June, while Poree and Nudda add 17,000 more to the sad list. It is believed that, in Cuttack, many must die before relief can reach them; while 1,000 persons a day were perishing at the single station of Bolaisare. A vessel, the Tubal Cain, carrying food to them, was driven off by a storm, and compelled to throw away 15,000 bushels of corn.

"The new crop of rice will soon be retained, but it is likely to add a new source of danger, for, lacking other food, the poor people will devour it in its immature state, and then a terrible illness will thus ensue."

Another account says: "When the famine was at its height, the starving poor, we are told, crowded into the streets of Calcutta, and it was estimated that no fewer than 20,000 starving people were wandering about the capital. At Mullich Ghat, where the Bombay merchants raised a fund and distributed food, there were at one time 7,000 famishing applicants crowded up. They were ranged in order on an open space, waiting for the distribution. Over 1,000 Hindoos, each with a leaf platter before him, were squatted on the wet ground, or picking off the wet cones. They sat in silent eagerness; they eat the meat of their Hindoo brothers, counting the minutes until their turn shall come. The women, girls, and children were outside the gates. Hundreds and hundreds had lost their chance till the next day for distribution, but over all a horrible silence prevailed. No clatter or noise, scarcely a sound. Once in a while some wretch threw up his arms, with an ejaculation to Heaven, wrung from him by the unappeasable pangs of hunger. More than this, the officials wrote home accounts of meeting dead bodies in every morning's ride, lying in the road, with the village dogs eating them at leisure.

A Calcutta journal says, that in Belasona, having a population of only 12,000, the deaths amounted to 300 a day.

The collector reports that on August 8, he had 245 deaths; on the 9th, 151, and on the week ending the 12th, 126 per day. The bodies sometimes lie unburied three days.

Another paper declares that 4,000 souls have perished in Maritime Orissa alone. Indeed, a telegram from India announces that half the population of Orissa have perished in the famine—that is fully two millions and a half of people.

One of the Pioneers.

In 1843 Peter H. Burnett, a lawyer of Clay county, Missouri, started with a company of emigrants for Oregon. A writer in the Californis of Oct. 23d sums up the career of this enterprising man in these terms:

Thus we have seen him successively, as practitioner at the Bar in Missouri; leader of the first emigration to the now great State of Oregon, then a wilderness; Judge of the Supreme Court under a Provisional Government there; a farmer; leader of the first wagon train to California from Oregon, a miner, extracting with the sweat of his brow the precious gold from the earth; Governor of California; Justice of the Supreme Bench of California; and lastly President of the Pacific Bank. In all these relations his character for unswerving integrity has never for an instant been doubted, far less assailed.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

FAILURES.—We learn that Mr. H. L. Hempel, formerly of St Peter, but more recently of Owatonna, failed a few weeks since, and his stock of $27,000 is being sold at forced sale.

It is also reported that a firm in Wilton, doing a large business, has also failed.—*Mankato Herald.*

Mankato will soon have a fire engine, purchased at Roxbury, Mass.

QUICK TIME.—The First National Bank of this city sent a letter by the City of St. Paul, on Wednesday last, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to Milwaukee, for revenue stamps, saying they were wanted in haste. This morning the stamps arrived by express, at 5:30, making the round trip from here to Milwaukee and return, by mail and express in thirty-seven and one-half hours. We call that business.—*Winona Republican.*

Captain P. B. Davy has expressed to us his intention of going to Montana next season, and taking a large train with him. We say, let success attend his efforts. His experience in the army in the last few years has rendered him competent to succeed in this great enterprise, and any and all persons who may contemplate going can find no better man to go under than Captain Davy. He has not determined which point he shall rendezvous at, whether Mankato, St. Peter, St. Cloud or Minneapolis.—*Blue Earth City Southwest.*

RAILROAD BRIDGE.—The heaviest bridge structure on the line of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad is now being put up over the Zumbro at this place. The whole length of the bridge will be 230 feet, consisting of two spans resting on abutments and pier of solid stone mason work. The frame work is to be 18 feet in wedth, 21 feet high, to be enclosed at the sides and covered with shingled roof. Rising of 200,000 feet of timber and lumber will be used in the construction of the work, and when finished it will, we believe, be the most costly and substantial railroad bridge in the State.—*Rochester Republican.*

THE Preston *Republican* has been sold by Mr. Williams to Major Hotchkiss, a veteran editor, who continues to publish it as a Republican paper. The Major is an editor of ability and experience and promises to look well to local interests.

—The newly appointed French Ambassador to Washington, as successor to the Marquis de Montholon, is the Count Betheny, who has been officiating for a number of years as Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign affairs, a somewhat similar place to that held by Mr. Frederick Seward in our State Department. Mr. Boure, who held a prominent position in the same department, is transferred to Constantinople—an appointment which is rather suggestive of an anti-Greek French policy, considering that Mr. Boure, while Minister to Athens, made himself obnoxious to the Greeks.

—The number of foreign immigrants who arrived in the city of New York from January 1 to October 31 was 202,440, against 156 151 in 1865, an increase of 46,289. More than one-half of this increase is in the number of Germans, of whom this year 86,461 have come over, against 61,312 in 1865.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New York During the Last Six Years.

NEW YORK, November 12.

The Express contrasts the prices of breadstuffs with those ruling through the past six years, by which it appears that flour is now forty-two per cent. higher than during the highest market, when gold was much higher than now, and adds: "Although there may be no facts to warrant the present extraordinary price of breadstuffs, there is yet a cause for the advance, and that cause is speculative mania. Western dealers hold back their produce and the result is seen in the following receipts of flour and wheat at tide water, from the opening of navigation to the close of October:

Flour, brls, in 1866	213,700
In 1865	650,700
In 1864	620,100
Wheat, bu, in 1866	3,893,900
In 1865	6,707,800
In 1864	13,026,000

With these light receipts at the seaboard and within two or three weeks of the close of navigation, it is not surprising that the idea of a short supply for the winter causes extravagant speculation, but let the grain holders look out and stand from under.

Violation of a Grave in Buffalo—A Young Lady's Body Stolen.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states that a grave in Pine Hill Cemetery has been violated, and the body of a daughter of Col. W. H. Berens stolen. Col. Berens states that his daughter died suddenly of what was supposed to be disease of the heart, in October, 1865, and was interred in the cemetery. On Thursday of last week, Col. Berens concluded to remove his daughter's remains to a lot which he had purchased in the same cemetery. On removing the earth, the cover of the pine box, which inclosed the coffin was found to be loose, and upon further examination, the sorrowful fact was revealed that the coffin had been broken open and the body stolen. The upper portion of the lid of the coffin, where it is attached with hinges, had been forced open, a piece of the side split off, and the body drawn out, after which the lid was replaced with apparent haste, and the grave made to assume its former appearance. Col. Berens feels confident that the outrage was perpetrated on the night of the day on which his daughter was buried, as the sodding which he caused to be placed upon the grave on the succeeding day has not since been disturbed. The Trustees of the cemetery have offered a reward of $500 for information which will lead to the detection of the guilty parties.

Our Increase in Population.

Mr. Elkanah Watson, the friend of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Edmund Burke, died in 1848, in his 86th year. In the year 1815 he made some calculations in regard to the future population of the United States, which have so far been verified in an astonishing manner. In 1810 the population of the United States was 7,239,903. Mr. Watson said:

The increase from 1790, the first census under the Constitution, has been about one-third at each census; admitting that it will continue to increase in the same ratio, the result will be as follows:

Year.	Estimated Population.	Actual Results.
1820	9,025,734	9,638,151
1830	12,833,645	12,856,070
1840	17,116,526	17,062,565
1850	23,185,368	23,191,876
1860	31,753,824	31,445,080
1870	42,328,432	....
1880	56,150,241	....
1890	77,526,989	....
1900	100,350,935	....

The actual figures of the three censuses following his estimate were written in by Mr. Watson himself, the other two are taken from the census reports. The closeness of the estimates to the actual results is so strikin as to justify belief in the correctness of the succeeding figures.

The Largest Steamer ever Built in America.

The first steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line from San Francisco to China, and the largest steamer ever built in America, was launched on Thursday morning, at Greenpoint, N. Y. in presence of a large crowd of spectators. The launch was a splendid success, the vessel gliding from her ways smoothly and with such rapidity that the impetus would have sent her clear across the East river to the New York side, had it not been for a couple of tugs that had been stationed in her course, and which impeded her progress by fastening lines to her as she came up. Her length is 380 feet, breadth of beam 50 feet, depth of hold 31 feet 6 inches; Custom house measurement, 4,600 tons; carpenter's measurement, 5,800. She is double planked and diagonally strapped with iron beams outside and inside, and is beyond doubt the stanchest steamer ever built in this port. She is expected to be ready to start round Cape Horn, to take her place in the China line, about the 1st of May next.

Revolution in Burmah.

Rev. Dr. Stevens, Baptist missionary at Rangoon, has written home an account of the recent revolution in the kingdom of Burmah, in which the king has been deposed by two of his sons. Several of the principal officers of state, including the heir apparent, have been put to death; and, it is said, as is usual in such cases, many of the young princess.

"The king, it appears, was at a country seat when the outbreak occurred, attended by but a few followers. Then when his rebellious sons approached him, it is said he asked them why they did thus. The elder replied in the most respectful terms, that it was not from any enmity towards him, but because they could not endure the severity of the heir apparent. The king then took off his ring and gave it to him, and also the royal sceptre. He is now in confinement and his son reigns. However, we do not suppose, the end is yet. The British residents, all the Europeans, with several Armenian families, have left the capital and are on their way down to Rangroon."

Capt. Hill and Sir John Franklin.

"The officers of the Antelope bring interesting information of discoveries made by Mr. C. F. Hall respecting the Franklin expedition. Mr. Hall has in his possession a gold watch, some silver spoons and other relics supposed to have belonged to the Franklin party. He also learned that the remains of some of Franklin's men were lying under a boat in Committee Bay, where they had been placed by the natives after death. The natives would not permit Mr. Hall to go on to examine them, but as several vessels will winter in Repulse Bay, it is believed Mr. Hall will secure assistance and push his way to where the remains are situated."

—The Troy Times says Mrs. Rodgers, the daughter of one of the most respectable citizens of Buffalo, goes to New York soon to play with Edwin Booth. She is handsome, accomplished and has a decided passion for the stage.

Marriage of Gen. Babcock and Miss Campbell at Galena.

On Thursday evening, Brevet Brig. Gen. O. E. Babcock, Aid to Gen. Grant, was married to Miss Annie E. Campbell, of Galena, at the residence of the bride's father, B. H. Campbell, Esq., in that city. The Galena *Gazette* says:

The guests numbered about three hundred. The bridesmen were Maj. Gen. Upton, of New York, Col. Adam Badeau of Gen. Grant's staff, A. S. Campbell, A. B., and Lieut. B. H. Campbell. Bridesmaids—Miss Hattie Campbell and Miss Jennie Drummond, of Chicago, Miss Linn Jones, of Dubuque, and Miss Augusta Scott, of Washington, D. C.

Among the guests from abroad we noticed Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburne of Wisconsin; Judge Thomas Drummond and lady, Mr. Edward Drummond, Hon J. R. Jones, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, and lady, Albert Munger, Esq., N. Corwith, Esq., and daughter, Col. Wallace Campbell, Mr. Edward Hempstead, Mr. J. C. McNulty, Mrs. Van H. Higgins, and Miss Libby Mears, of Chicago; Dr. Babcock and lady, of Kansas; Gen. G. W. Jones and lady of Dubuque; Mr. J. B. Patterson of Cincinnati; O. H. Rogers, Esq., and lady, of New York; Miss Jennie Mack of Rockford, and others. Among those present from Galena were Hon. E. B. Washburne, Hon. J. R. Sheldon, Maj. Gen. A. L. Chetlain and lady, Gen. W. R. Rowley and lady, Gen. John O. Duer, and Col. M. M. Miller. A telegram of congratulation was received from General Grant and the members of his staff. At six o'clock the marriage was solemnized by Rev. Mr. McLean, in the presence of the relatives and intimate friends of the bridal party. The reception continued from half past seven till ten, during which time the bride and bridegroom were congratulated by about three hundred of their friends. After these ceremonies, a portion of the party retired, while the gayer and more youthful joined in a brilliant cotillion, which was prolonged till near the small hours of morning. The bridal presents embraced a large variety of articles, among them being a soup-ladle and waffle-spoon from Gen. and Mrs. Grant. Altogether it was one of the largest and most brilliant wedding parties ever held in the West.

OBITUARY.

Hiram V. Willson, United States Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, Nov. 12.

We perform a painful duty, in announcing the death of an old and distinguished citizen, the Hon. Hiram V. Willson, United States District Judge for the northern district of Ohio. He expired last night, at about midnight, of consumption, after an illness of a little more than a year's duration.

He was a native of Madison county, New York, born in April, 1808, and educated at Hamilton college, at which he graduated in 1832.

He commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Jared Wilson, of Canandaigua, N. Y. He afterwards pursued his studies in the office of Francis S. Key, Esq., of Washington. During his preparation for the bar, his slender pecuniary means were assisted by teaching in the Shenandoah valley, in Virginia. A long and intimate friendship at school, at college, and in the valley of the Shenandoah, between Hon. Henry B. Payne and the deceased, resulted in the formation of a law partnership in Cleveland in 1833, which lasted with the most brilliant success nearly fifteen years. Mr. Payne retired from the bar at the end of that time, and the law partnerships of Wilson, Hitchcock & Wade, and Wilson, Wade & Wade, succeeded to the business.

In March, 1855, he was appointed by President Pierce, United States District Judge, for the newly-created northern district of Ohio.

Mining on the Pacific Coast.

We learn from the San Francisco *Mercantile Gazette* that the mining interests upon the Pacific coast have never been in a more healthful condition than now. The yield of the placers has quite equalled the average of former years. To this result the heavy spring rains have contributed in no slight degree. An important improvement has been introduced into the system of artificial water supply, in the employment of iron pipes; and this is but one instance of the gradual but constant improvement, in the methods of mining. These improvements have caused many abandoned claims to be re-occupied, and have given a value to vast quantities of auriferous earth, with which the early miners could do nothing. New surface diggings are frequently discovered, some of them of much apparent richness. Those in Mendocino county are now worked with profit during the rainy season.

In placer digging, the mines on the Upper Columbia have turned out badly. In Idaho a few discoveries have been made, but the principal wealth of that section is in its quartz. From Northern California the reports are very favorable. The returns from the Central the Southern gold-bearing sections of, and State indicate that the gold production is increasing from year to year. The greatest gains have been made in the river beds, cement and gravel. But it is in her quartz that the great wealth of California lies. Quartz-mining is still attended with some uncertainty and trouble, but it has become decidedly remunerative. There is much less speculation, much less difficulty about claims, much more economy, science and common sense in working the mines. The silver mines of Nevada now yield, on the average, forty-four dollars per ton. The immense wealth of the Pacific coast, in its other minerals, is beginning to attract attention. Copper, coal and quicksilver abound. Of iron-ores there are unlimited quantities. Salts are plentiful, and of a superior quality.

Gloomy Prospects in Germany.

The New York Times says that a gentleman of that city has received a business letter from Germany giving a discouraging picture of commercial prospects in Germany. The following extracts are published from the letter, which is dated at Cologne: "Here it is generally believed that war will break out again next spring. All securities are down, and confidence is not restored. May God avert it."

The following, speaking of the feeling in the annexed provinces, is also interesting: "Several of the annexed provinces can not as yet adapt themselves to the new order of things; they mostly hate the prospect of being made to serve in the army. The condition during the war was deplorable enough. Though the Rhine provinces have been saved from the direct operations of the war, yet every thing is still partially passive, and our indirect losses we shall long have yet to suffer."

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of a Richmond paper makes the following statement:

"The truth is, too, that in this city, during the last few days, political affairs have been secondary, in the minds of most men, to the more tangible and more obviously urgent questions of trade and finance. The conviction gains ground that we are on the eve of a very serious embarrassment. The trade of the city, generally speaking, is now worse than it has been since 1857. All branches of business feel the depression—some of them to an extent that threatens ruin. Importers and manufacturers complain of more than dullness, for, besides being unable to lighten their stocks, they experience difficulty in making the usual collecions. Hence the ominous renewals of paper, much of it at comparatively long dates. Nor is this suggestive circumstance discernible only here. The same complaint is heard at Philadelphia, where a perceptible increase in the amount of six months' paper, emanating from dry goods commission houses, begins to excite uneasiness. The willingness to grant credits running half a year has been one of the signs of our commercial recklessness; and the fact that in many cases an extension for a similar period has become necessary indicates an unsound state of affairs. Enormous stocks, expanded credit and disappointment in regard to southern collections, are premonitions of evil not to be spoken of lightly. They tell of the crash that is coming. This time, as at other times, the crash will begin with the dry goods houses. And experience has shown that when a few large dry goods concerns topple over, other branches are not far removed from danger.

"Inflation and gambling speculation are widely ramified. The grain, pork and butter traders are at this moment subject to unhealthy activity. In these, as in nearly all other branches, 'corners' are in vogue, and 'cornering' is but another term for swindling, with bankruptcy as the probable result. Inquiries among commission houses have satisfied me that by fraudulent combinations and contrivances, butter would fall to less than two-thirds of its present price. Pork has been kept up by the tricks of a few large operators, who seem likely to suffer severely for their pains. The enormous quantity held by one or two firms renders a maintenance of the present price impossible. There has been a large fall within the last few days, and within the next ninety days the fall will be yet greater. Of the speculation in grain you may judge when I inform you that the Chicago banks now exact a margin of about forty per cent. on grain paper, instead of ten per cent. as usual.

"The wild speculation now in progress bodes no good to the national banks. They may ride through difficulties for a season, because of their exception from specie payments, but depend upon it, there will be trouble among them before the winter is ended. The hazardous nature of their business may be inferred from their enormous profits. One of the banks of this city has paid twenty per cent in dividends this year, besides adding ten per cent. to its surplus, which stands at $300,000, while the original capital was but $500,000. The paper money bubble must burst some day. This national banking system, as we see it at the North, is a huge contrivance for fostering inflation of all kinds. And though there can be no run for gold, as in olden days, there may be collapses, and then how will the national securities maintain their ground?"

A NOTABLE INCIDENT AT A HOTEL.

From the Chicago Republican, Nov. 14.

Another case of martial infidelity has but recently been brought to light in our city, and as parties prominent in the world of amusement are implicated in the affair, it is creating no small sensation among people acquainted with the representatives of the arena.

The particulars of the case may be summed up briefly, as follows:

It seems that Mr. Frank T. Howe, of the "European Circus," has been boarding at the Metropolitan Hotel for a time past, with his wife, and to the outer world the relations existing between them appeared to be of the most peaceful and felicitous character. Yet, though perhaps unnoticed by even her most intimate friends, the mind of Mrs. H. has been far from a state of rest. The demon of distrust and jealousy had, and not without just cause, entered the household, and thinking that she had good reason to believe in the infidelity of her husband, placed him under the surveillance of a third person, who soon discovered that there was something stronger than "trifles light as air" in this case to "make proofs of confirmation strong as holy writ."

At the Merchants' Hotel there has been boarding, for a few weeks, a celebrated equestrienne—a lady well known, and who has by her marvelous feats of horsemanship astonished thousands of spectators. Hither the gay Lothario had been frequently traced, and all circumstances combined to point unerringly to the guilt of both.

On Monday evening, Mr. Howe left the Metropolitan, faithfully promising his wife that he would return at an early hour. She waited patiently, but he came not; till at length, growing desperate in her just anxiety and indignation, she resolved to follow and find and confront him in the presence of his paramour. She went forth, nerved with determination, facing, but not heeding, the cold and chilling blasts, which rendered the night air all the more disagreeable to encounter. Meeting a policeman, she stated her errand and asked his assistance. It was granted, and together they proceeded to the Merchants' Hotel. The night-clerk conducted them to the door of the room in which, as she had every reason to believe, were her husband and his partner in iniquity. A rap at the door was unanswered; another and another, till the occupants of every room in the vicinity were awakened, met with no response. Then the officer stepped upon a chair, looked through the transom, and saw the two whispering together. Observing that they were discovered, the faithless husband demanded the cause of the disturbance, and, to an invitation to come out, refused. He soon reconsidered the matter, however, and came to the door, with a heavy boot in his hand, calling on the woman to give him his revolver. At this time Mrs. H. interfered, having had sufficient proof, and quiet was again restored. It appears that Howe went to the Merchants' that evening, and registered his name as O. H. Smith. The room given him was No. 91, in the upper story, from which he descended to No. 13, which was occupied by the fair, but frail, equestrienne.

It is understood that Mrs. H. will apply for a divorce as soon as practicable.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

FROM EUROPE.

Two Allocutions Issued by the Pope to the Cardinals.

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The English government and people seem to be inclined to settle the Alabama claims, if a demand is made by the United States to that effect.

The queen has placed St James palace at the disposal of her relative, King George of Hanover.

GOV. EYRE TO BE INDICTED.

The Jamaica committee has unanimously resolved to indict Gov. Eyre for murder.

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Paris *Presse* says the alliance between Russia and Prussia is an accomplished fact, entered into with reference to a special object, and in anticipation of events already determined upon.

The *Presse* also says, that if Russia, in the execution of her plans in the east, shall meet with any other obstacle than the Turks, Prussia will range herself on her side. If any foreign intervention should thwart the work of assimilation which Prussia is accomplishing in Northern Germany, in the already prepared absorption of the minor states south of the Main, Prussia can rely on the armed co-operation of Russia. It also points out the community of interests between Prussia and Russia, in the work of denationalizing Poland.

RUSSIA.

An imperial manifesto orders the Russian military and naval forces to be raised to their full strength, by recruiting, throughout the whole empire, and taking four from every thousand of the male population.

THE POPE

has distributed to the cardinals two allocutions, by his holiness in consistory held on Nov. 1. In the first, the pope deplores the persecutions of the church by the Italian government, the suppression of the religious orders, the secularization of the ecclesiastical prosperity, and the law of civil marriage. All these acts he condemns, and declares to be null and void, and repeats the censures of the church against their authors. Nevertheless his holiness declares that he accords his benediction to Italy.

The pope further protests against the invasion and usurpation of the pontifical provinces, and against the revolutionary project for making Rome the capital of the new kingdom. He states that the temporal power is indispensable to the independence of the spiritual power, and declares that he is ready even to suffer death for the maintenance of the sacred rights of the holy see, and if necessary to seek in another country the requisite security for the better exercise of his apostolic ministry.

Finally his holiness prays that Italy may repent of the evils which she has brought upon the church.

In the second allocution his holiness states that the Russian government has violated the concordat of 1848, and recalls the persecutions exercised against the archbishop of Warsaw, the suppression of the dioceses of bishops of their legitimate jurisdiction, the abolition of religious orders in Poland, the confiscation of ecclesiastic property—all acts tending to the destruction of Catholicism in Russia.

His holiness concludes by offering up a prayer that the czar may put an end to the persecutions of Catholics within the Russian dominions.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The Vienna journals contain the following particulars of the attempt on the life of the Emperor of Austria:

On the evening of the 27th of October, the Emperor Francis Joseph visited the Zech theatre at Prague, where he was received with the national anthem. His majesty witnessed the performance for about an hour, and on leaving the theatro, just as the Emperor had entered his carriage, Capt. Hugh B. Palmer, who was present, perceived a man raising his right hand with a pistol in it, and pointing it at the carriage. Capt. Palmer, had already, before the emperor came out, observed the man in company with another, and thought he had seen something like a pistol in his hand, which caused him to watch him closely. When the pistol was pointed at the carriage Capt. Palmer distinctly noticed its being cocked, but could not see whether there was any percussion cap on. At the moment he observed this he threw his left arm around the neck of the man, and with his right seized the hand that held the pistol, pushing it downwards, and then it seemed to him the man dropped the pistol into the side pocket of the paletot. At this moment the imperial carriage drove away, at which Capt. Palmer dragged the would-be assassin across the street, and handed him over to the police.

Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1866.

Messrs. Hillyer and Lowry, the Mississippi Commissioners, to day called upon the President by previous appointment, having yesterday sent to him the resolution of the Legislature of that State in relation to Jeff. Davis. They presented to him a letter from Gov. Humphry, who says among other things, that those whom he represents do not ask to screen Mr. Davis from trial; that his imprisonment is not necessary to secure his presence when desired for trial; that the continued incarceration threatens fatal results; that the ends of justice will be reached by admitting him to bail or parole, which they severally ask. The documents seem to assume that there will be no trouble.

The President received the Commissioners courteously, and informed them he would give to the application due consideration.

—In the Probate Court of St. Louis, this week, the administrator of the estate of Antoine Barboraria, who died a couple of months since, was required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000, from which it is inferred that the estate is worth about $50,000. This princely fortune was accummulated by Antoine in selling peanuts and apples at a fruit stand in St. Louis, and which his widow now falls heir to. Who sneers at small things after this?

—The board of army officers appointed to examine the volunteer and other officers who have been appointed in the regular army, have passed nearly all that have come before them; not ten per cent. have been rejected. There is a large number of officers who have failed to make their appearance.

THE FASHIONS.

Winter Styles of Cloaks and Furs.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Nov. 9.

The cold weather of November will soon displace the talmas, basques, and sacques made of silk and light materials, which have been so much worn during the past two months. For this change the importers and manufacturers have already made their preparations, and at all the leading establishments in the city the displays of winter cloaks are rich and varied. These cloaks are more elaborately trimmed than formerly—the heavier fabrics with fringe and jet embroidery, while lace is still much used for trimming velvet. Every style of cloak is worn shorter this winter than last year. Though this would seem to recall for a reduction of expense, the costly trimming keeps the price as high as ever, and the average cost of cloaks is perhaps greater than usual.

THE NEW DESIGNS FOR CLOAKS.

The basquine, which was the prevailing style last year, will be worn by those who prefer it for reasons of their own, but it is no longer the general favorite. Short loose sacques, made of heavy material, for comfort and ordinary wear, will be the fashionable style; some will be vandyked around the bottom, or scolloped and trimmed, or made perfectly plain except, that there will be ornaments on the shoulders, to suit the taste and means of the wearer. Circulars are also quite in favor, particularly those made with a military cape, which rounds in front, and is usually trimmed with heavy fringe. The peplum basque, made either loose or close-fitting, to suit, has many admirers, but is better adapted for fall wear than for severe cold weather. Every style has decided variations in the mode of trimming, to please particular tastes.

A loose peplum basque, made of rich black material, is quite a novelty. At the back it extends but a few inches below the waist, while the sides and front are a quarter of a yard longer. The sleeves are formed of lappels falling from the shoulders over the arms in long points. It is trimmed with jet ornaments and fringe. The trimming covers the seams that join the back to the sides, and the fringe at the back is very deep. It has an odd look, and will not be becoming to all figures or all styles of dress.

A loose sacque, quite short in front and much deeper at the sides and back, is another novelty. The sleeves of this are coat sleeves, and the sacque is trimmed with jet.

An elegant velvet cloak is made in circular style, with long wide flowing sleeves, and trimmed with wide point lace.

A new style, recently imported, and called the Russe, is attractive for the beauty of its design and richness. The material is purple cloth, and its shape is something like a circular with points at the back and front, the sides being much shorter. The sleeves are flowing, and hang at the side in a deep point. The cloak is nearly covered with jet, embroidered in beautiful designs of leaves and flowers, which have a fine effect.

A pretty, close-fitting peplum basque is of cloth, the blue shade of purple, and neatly trimmed with a cord and narrow fold, with points of rich black silk. A short, loose sacque of brown tufted cloth is made without trimming.

In opera cloaks there is the usual variety, but nothing very novel or decidedly new. A beautiful cloak is made of white cloth, embroidered with blue. The small cape is rounded in front, and a fall of cluny lace extends round the cape. Another style is of blue and white striped tufted cloth, which has a wavy appearance. It is made in a short, loose sacque, without trimming, and is neat and pretty. These are all imported cloaks.

There are very many ladies who, while admiring the various styles of imported cloaks, are yet rather strict utilitarians. In a word, they have an eye to comfort more than to style. For such the circular, or basquine is better adapted, and is far more serviceable, particularly for country wear.

FURS.

The season is not yet far enough advanced to speak definitely of the retail fur trade, but that trade appears to be opening quite briskly. The wholesale trade has been rather dull, which is accounted for by the fact that most retail dealers—particularly those from the West—purchased last year a supply greater than the demand, and, consequently, now have a considerable stock on hand. The prices do not vary much from those of a year ago, though the value of the more elegant furs is a trifle less.

The fur collar, known as the 'Eugenie,' which is square in front with tips, is the leading style of its class. It is made up in ermine, sable, mink, chinchilla and Siberian squirrel. The boa is to be fashionable, and will be worn, but not extensively. It is very expensive, costing as much as a muff and collar.

Ermine sets will be much used for evening wear. They cannot be worn on all occasions as mink and sable, but are far better adapted for pleasant autumn days, as well as for evening, and are more appropriate for the first days of spring. Sets are made in Astrakhan which were used to some extent last winter. Many persons prefer it to the cheap furs, such as "river mink," &c.

But there is a new fur, or rather a wool, the "Persianer," which is better than the Astrakhan. It is obtained from sheep of Persia, and is finer, more glossy and more expensive, but far preferable. Pelerines are made up in both these wools for persons who desire something larger and warmer than the collars, and are also made in every variety of fur. The Persianer is worn by those in deep mourning. The muffs made from the more costly furs are finished with cord and tassels of green, or white or blue, which is a change from the dark trimmings principally used of late. In foot muffs there is nothing new, except some of them have a coon's head by way of ornament.

Cloaks of fur are so little worn that they are seldom made except by order, though a few of them may be seen in the leading fur establishments. Cuffs will not probably be much used; though, if the wide flowing sleeve attached to some of the new styles of cloaks should become popular, there is a possibility that cuffs will become again fashionable. Children's sets include cuffs.

Sets made of grebe skin are thought pretty by some persons, but do not become popular.

The short jackets for skating are quite a novelty. They are made of sealskin, Persianer and Astrakhan, and are loose, with pockets in front. Those made of sealskin are most desirable. It is said that they "defy the thermometer" at any range.

Skating caps, made of beaver, sealskin, Persianer and Astrakhan, are new, and will, no doubt, be much worn. They are of turban shape, and have a band of fur with the jacket and fur gloves they complete the skating costume.

Carriage robes are usually made of bear, wolf, and white skins, and are mostly lined with felt, which renders them impervious in the most severe storm.

An elegant carriage robe is made of the skin of the white polar bear, with the head remaining, the dark glass eyes contrasting finely with the snow white fur. The price of this robe is five hundred dollars.

The Next Congress.

From the N. Y. World, Nov. 9.

Although the returns of the late elections come in quite slowly, the political complexion of the next Congress can be ascertained almost with certainty. The popular interests having centered in the choice of Representatives we refer first to the House, the political status of which is given in the following table:

	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.
Delaware	1	—	Missouri	3	6
Illinois	3	11	New Jersey	2	3
Indiana	3	9	New York	12	19
Iowa	—	6	Ohio	3	15
Kansas	—	1	Oregon	—	1
Maine	—	5	Penn.	6	18
Maryland	4	1	Vermont	—	3
Massachusetts	—	10	W. Virginia	—	3
Michigan	—	6	Wisconsin	1	5
Minnesota	—	2			

RECAPITULATION:

Democrats	38
Republicans	133

The States yet to elect Representatives in the Fortieth Congress, and the number of members to which they are entitled, are as follows:

California	3	Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	4		
Kentucky	9	Total	21
New Hampshire	3		

Estimating the result of the elections in these States as that of the last Congressional election, excepting that in Kentucky, which recently chose a Democrat to fill the vacancy in the Sixth District occasioned by the resignation of Green Clay Smith, Republican, the grand result will be as follows:

Democrats	45
Republicans	137

This, of course, will give the Republicans a majority in the House and plenty to spare, so they will have everything their own way in the Fortieth, as they now have in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

In the United States Senate there are eleven Senators to be chosen this winter by the Legislature of the following States, to wit:

Illinois, vice Lyman Trumbull, R.
Indiana, vice Henry Lane, R.
Kansas, {Samuel C. Pomeroy, R. {*James H. Lane, R.
Maryland, vice John A. J. Creswell, R.
Missouri, vice B. Gratz Brown, R.
New Jersey, vice *William Wright, D.
New York, vice Ira Harris, R.
Ohio, vice John Sherman, R.
Pennsylvania, vice Edgar Cowan, R.
Wisconsin, vice Timothy O. Howe, R.
*Deceased.

It is probable that, except in the case of Senator Creswell of Maryland every Republican Senator in the above list will either be re-elected or replaced by a Radical; and, on the other side, the seats of Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, and the late William Wright, of New Jersey, will be filled by Radicals. Maryland of course, will elect a Conservative in place of John A. J. Creswell, providing that the Radicals in that State do not succeed by some hocus pocus arrangement in ousting the Conservative members of the Legislature who were chosen on Tuesday. Should this forecast prove correct the political complexion of the Senate will be as follows:

Democrats.........9 | Republicans.........41

The gist, then, of the whole story is that for the next three years the Radicals will have complete control of the legislation in the House of Representatives, and of that in the Senate for a longer period. With them, therefore, the responsibility of the acts of Congress must rest, and the country will hold them accountable both for the wrong that they may do and the right that they may leave undone. We can only hope that, impressed with the grave responsibility now devolved upon them, they will manifest more regard for the real interests of the country, irrespective of their party, than they have done in the past. But we fear that this hope will prove vain.

Treasury Circular.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular amending the following paragraph contained in the Treasury Department circular of May 27, 1857:

"To the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and Depositories of Public Money:

"Whenever any disbursing officer, or disbursing agent shall die, resign, be superceded or removed, you will at once stop further payment of his drafts or checks upon you. Hereafter, checks previously drawn by disbursing agents who may die, resign, be superseded or removed, will be paid from funds on hand to their credit, unless the same have been drawn more than four months before their presentation, or there are reasons for suspecting fraud, or circumstances which would lead a judicious officer to decline to pay the same."

Referring, also, to the directions in said circular of the same date, to disbursing officers and agents, that public depositories will not be required to pay drafts of disbursing officers when payable to any person or his order, the construction which has been placed upon these institutions forbidding the payment of such drafts, payable to order, is hereby modified, and hereafter the treasurer, assistant treasurer and public depositories are authorized, in their discretion, when satisfied of the correctness of the indorsements, to pay drafts payable to order, in cases where serious inconvenience, delay, or injury would result by refusing to pay the same.

—There is a report from France that the Great Eastern has been chartered by M. Despeches for the purpose of transporting visitors from New York to Brest during the Paris Exhibition. The great ship can accommodate thirty-five hundred passengers, and the speculation would probably be remunerative. An excursion to Paris and back, at the reduced rates which could be afforded in a vessel of the carrying capacity of the Great Eastern, would be popular.

—The President has made the following appointments: Wm. H. H. Taylor, deputy postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio; Albert Deibert, U. S. Marshal for the district of Oregon; James Wentworth, of Missouri, U. S. Consul at Moscow, Russia; Chas. A. L. Russell of Iowa, receiver of public moneys, &c., Sioux City, Iowa; Petham Sanderson, of Alabama, receiver of public moneys at Montgomery, Ala.; Nathan Price, agent for the Indians of the Kickapoo Agency.

A DAY WITH NAPOLEON III.

Interesting Picture of Napoleon's Every Day Life.

Paris Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Paris *Etendard* is renowned for its pen sketches. The principal editor was but lately presented by the Emperor with a gold pen in a gold case, for a splendid sketch. "The Prince Imperial!" Still it is now going to be suppressed for having published some articles in favor of the Orleans family, an offense which, according to Mr. Lavalette's opinion, cannot be disregarded by the censors. In writing the present sketch, the editor selected a day, on which the Emperor is allowed to use his time as he pleases, there being neither tedious Court ceremonies or Cabinet meetings to occupy his attention.

It is six o'clock in the morning. We are provided with the Gyges ring, which, by its magic, makes us invisible. We enter through the Arc de Triomphe into the court yards of the Tuileries. The soldiers on duty and the sentinels do not perceive us. We cross the yard, and go to that part of the Tuileries which, covered with a mighty cupola, is called the Pavillon d'Hortege. We pass through the large portal which leads into the entrance hall, and then, turning to the left, pass a door covered with splendid Gobelin tapestry, and step into a spacious antechamber.

A gigantic porter and a host of lackeys in the Imperial livery—green and red, with gold embroideries—are sitting on benches extended along the walls, or sleep in big easy chairs. If our magic ring did not render us invisible, the porter would rise from his easy chair, strike the floor with his halberd, and some one of the footmen would come and ask us for the letter which grants us an audience with the Emperor. If unable to produce it, they would order us to leave the hall without delay.

But our ring makes us invisible. They do not stir from their seats, and we enter the apartments situated on the right. The first is called "La Salle des Huissiers." These men wear long flapped hats, of chestnut color; the buttons are of gold, and adorned with the imperial coat-of-arms; white vests, with metal buttons; black pants, and shoes with silver buckles. In the evening, or at festivals they wear blue coats, with steel buttons, short pants and silk stockings, little swords, and tri-cornered hats.

They too are yet fast asleep in their big easy chairs. We will not disturb them; for it is yet early in the morning. We pass them and enter the second room, a drawing saloon, furnished with heavy tapestry of red silken damask, gilded chairs and splendid looking glasses. We find here the Chamberlain and the Adjutant on duty. Both are in plain dress coats, there being no court festivities on the programme of the day; else the Adjutant would wear the uniform of the army corps to which he belongs, and the Chamberlain his scarlet red coat, richly embroidered with gold. But even on usual days the Chamberlain on duty, who introduces all those persons to whom the Emperor has granted audience, will put on the blue coat with gilded buttons, as soon as the clock strikes twelve.

We leave this room and enter another spacious and magnificent apartment, covered with dark red damask hangings, and everywhere adorned with the richest gildings. This is the saloon in which the Cabinet meetings are held—La Salle du Bonseil. In the middle of the room stands a huge table, surrounded by one arm chair and ten other chairs. At this table the Emperor presides twice every week over the council of his Ministers.

Next to this "salle" is the private cabinet, or, better, the first cabinet of the Emperor, for the large space is divided into two apartments. In the first the Emperor receives those persons to whom he has granted audience; but he usually stays in the second; there he writes, reads the reports, and studies all the innumerable papers which await his decision.

We find there two lackeys busily engaged in dusting the furniture and putting everything in perfect order, for the monarch may enter every moment into this cabinet. These two lackeys have nothing else to do, but to guard and superintend this private office of the Emperor. They alone are allowed to enter it. Leon and Felix, in conjunction with a first huissier, a first valet de chambre, and six old lackeys, are exclusively intrusted with the personal attendance to the Emperor. They are faithful and well tried servants, some of whom have been in the service of Queen Hortense, the mother of the Emperor. They watch with untiring devotion and discretion over all that is connected with the personal safety of their master. We say, with discretion, for his Majesty detests all those precautionary measures with which his retinue surround and protect him. The dexterity of Mr. Hyrvoix, the chief of police of the Imperial palaces, is taxed to the utmost in concealing all the arrangements he is bound to give in this direction.

But the clock on the Pavillon d'Hortege has just struck seven, and the Emperor has entered his Cabinet. The first persons whom he receives are Dr. Conneau, formerly the faithful companion of the prisoner of Ham, now the confidential friend of the Emperor and the Administrator of the Emperial alms, and Mr. Theador Melin, the treasurer of the Emperor's private purse. They report on the alms and pensions they have distributed on the previous day, and await the orders for charitable donations they have to fill during the day. When leaving the Emperor they call, for the same purpose, on the Empress and the Prince Imperial, who, though but ten years of age, by consent of his father is allowed to support a great many poor people.

After them, the Chief of the Private Bureau, Conti, and the Private Secretary, Pietri, are admitted into the Cabinet to report on petitions and other papers received on the previous day, and await the orders and decisions of his Majesty. They stay with him usually till 10 o'clock. Then comes the turn of the scholars, literati and artists, whom the Emperor has instructed with special works of art or literature, or with whom he wishes to discuss a question in which he just now is particularly interested. They are introduced by the confidential lackey, Felix. These audiences last till shortly before noon. About that time the first officers of the Imperial household appear to present their reports.

Punctually at noon the Emperor goes to the apartments of the Empress, where breakfast is served. Nobody but the Empress and the Prince Imperial are present. The breakfast lasts about half an hour and is very simple. After having conversed for some time with his son, whom he loves tenderly and who is enthusiastically attached to his father, he returns again to his Cabinet, and then begins the so-called "grandes audiences;" the Ministers, Marshals, Embassadors, the Presidents of the Senate and Corps Legislatif, and all the other high officials, who wish to see the Emperor, are admitted. These audiences last usually till three or four o'clock.

Then comes the hour when the Emperor, if the weather will permit it, drives out in a plain carriage, drawn by only two horses, which he is usually driving himself. This green phaeton of the Emperor is well known to all Parisians; they recognize it from afar, and greet it often with true enthusiasm. Especially in the quarters inhabited by the "ouvriers," or workmen, it is always greeted with loud cheers, for there Napoleon enjoys true and unfeigned popularity.

He usually does not drive out at random; he goes to visit one of the largest factories or one of the numerous charitable institutions. But with special predilections he examines the large reconstructions of Paris, now in course of progress all over the city. There he alights from his phaeton; the workmen surround him with loud cheers; he begins to converse freely with some of them, praises them, encourages and rewards them, and the scene, often not devoid of a good joke, ends with the wildest and sincerest enthusiasm.

At six o'clock the Emperor returns to the Tuileries, and at seven dinner is ready. The Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and all the officers of the household on duty, sit down at the table. These officers are the Adjutants, Ordnance Officers, Chamberlains, equerries, and ladies in waiting. At gala dinners the Empress occupies a seat opposite his Majesty; at these usual dinners she is sitting by his side, and General Rollin, the Adjutant General of the Palace, is sitting opposite to both of them; on the left of the Emperor the first, on the right of General Rollen, the second lady in waiting. The first lady has the precedence in the service; when her Majesty takes a ride, she is allowed to sit in the same carriage, while the second either remains in the palace or rides in a second or third carriage. The ordnance officers are equally subdivided. There being but one adjutant on duty, and he being the next in rank to General Rollen, he is allowed to sit on the right of the Empress.

Napoleon is very temperate in his fare; he is no patron of the culinary art, and distinguishes himself thereby from the Orleanists and Bourbons, who were enormous gourmands. In the Imperial kitchens lives still an old cook, who was a most prominent person at court during the reign of Louis Phillippe, and who is now in despair on account of the indifference the Emperor shows to his culinary masterpieces. He is said to have lately exclaimed in agonizing despondency, "The culinary art must go to ruin in France. I bet that the Emperor cannot distinguish a chicken from the Mans from a chicken from the Bresse"—two kinds of chickens well known to the Parisian fire eaters.

After dinner the Emperor usually spends some time with his family and the retinue. Coffee is brought, and frequently social games are played. Cards are strictly prohibited in the Tuileries. But sometimes their Majesties engage in discussing the most important questions of the day. There is now, for instance, a subject which enlists the liveliest interest of Napoleon—the construction of healthy, comfortable and cheap houses for workingmen. Rents in Paris now being very high, cheap rooms would be of the greatest advantage to the working classes.

The Emperor has now ordered little wood and paste boards, and constructs with his own hands all kinds of models. The Empress assists him in raising these little buildings. The courtiers suggest some improvements, and the plans are sometimes very lively discussed during the whole evening.

At ten o'clock Napoleon again retires to his cabinet, spends some time with reading or writing, and at eleven he goes to bed, firmly believing in the good old principle, that sleep before midnight is the best.

VEBER.

Wealth of Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria, who was greatly in debt when she ascended the British throne in 1837, is believed to be one of the richest sovereigns in Europe, the King of Wurtemburg and the Emperor of Austria probably having more real estate, but less cash in hand. The Duches of Kent, who never spent more than a third of the $150,000 a year settled on her by Parliament, saved up a large sum, which, by investment and reinvestment, made a handsome amount, and every shilling of this she bequeathed to Victoria, her daughter. The late Mr. Joseph Neeld, a millionaire, who had more money than brains, was so "loyal" that, passing over his blood relations, most of whom were poor, bequeathed $2,500,000 in hard cash to Queen Victoria, which (to use the usual cant of the court) "Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to accept."

Prince Albert, who was voted $150,000 a year by an obsequious Parliament, had that income doubled by salaries from various lucrative sinecures which his wife heaped into his lap, and on his death, in December, 1861, bequeathed his savings to her, being only $5,000,000. Ever since her accession, nearly thirty years ago, Queen Victoria has made large savings out of her income, the gross amount of which, from the Parliamentary grant called the "civil list," and from the net revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, exceed $2,000,000 a year. During the four years which have elapsed since her husband's death. Victoria's expenditures were so small that she probably saved three-fourths of her income, and lived upon only $500,000 a year. In addition to this cash, making a pretty little capital of over $10,000,000. Victoria also succeeded to a tract of eligable building ground at Kensington, which Prince Albert bought "for a song," (who would presume to outbid the Queen's husband!) some years ago, upon part of which he built some handsome houses, the rent of which he fixed so high that none but the "upper ten" can lease them. However, that property is looking up, and eligable building lots thereon are frequently sold for about twenty times the sum paid for them by Prince Albert.

In addition to the allowance of $2,000,000 per year to "Her Gracious Majesty," she has not one cent of rent to pay, no insurance, no taxes, no repairs—and any alterations and additions which she suggests or requires are paid out of the public money. Her late husband knowing how to "turn an honest penny," converted eight hundred acres of Windsor Park into a model farm, for which he paid no rent, and actually refused to pay any poor rates, until the overseers of the parish seized some of his stock and farming implements and were about selling them by the authority of law, when, very ungraciously, he paid the amount claimed with costs, and grumbled at the law, which, having no respect for persons, had compelled him, a pauper German Prince, to contribute his proper share to the maintenance of the poor. On the contrary, a great number of stock—in the happy condition of sitting rent free—competed, with no small success, at various cattle shows, [illegible] premiums in competition with breeders of stocks who less fortunate had to pay rent for their land.

Queen Victoria succeeded to her husband's $2,000,000, this model farm and his building property at Kensington, by virtue of his last will and testament, which left her sole executrix.

STATE NEWS.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at Faribault.

From the Faribault Republican, 14th.

Prof. J. L. Noyes, lately connected with the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Hartford, Ct., arrived in our town recently, and has assumed the position of Superintendent of our Asylum. Professor Noyes enjoys a high reputation as an instructor of the Deaf and Dumb, and our State has been fortunate in securing his services.

The foundations of the new Asylum building are now so far advanced, that the walls are perceptible from the town. The underbrush which obstructed the view of the town from the Asylum site has been cleared away, and a better idea can now be formed of the eligibility of the location, and of the improvement likely to result in the appearance of the town from the erection of so fine a building upon the elevation referred to.

The Department for the Blind has been organized, and four pupils have been received, who are under the instruction of Miss H. N. Tucker. The stone building known as the "Daniel Faribault House" has been procured for the present use of this department, but better accomodations are demanded, and the Trustees hope to obtain them soon. The limited accomodations in both departments have necessitated the rejection of a number of applications, the Trustees having given the preference to the oldest applicants, as their time for acquiring an education is the most limited. It is the intention of the Trustees to forward the new building to completion with all possible despatch, that no unfortunate may be excluded from the benefit of the States' munificence any longer than is absolutely necessary.

The Guillotine.—It is rumored that our worthy Assistant Assessor, K. Prescott, Esq., has suffered the loss of his official head. His successor is said to be Mr. F. Denison. Mr. J. S. Beaumont has been removed from the deputy Collectorship. His successor is Capt. John Parshall, of the firm of Parshall & Maney. Both of the new appointees are Democrats.—*Faribault Republican.*

Merriam Station.—This is the name of a new station located on the Valley Railroad, opposite Chaska and Carver, and about 3 miles above this place. The company have built a very fine depot and freight house there, and a townsite, we believe, has been surveyed out. Our good looking friend, Mr. L. H. Hawkins has been assigned to that point as freight or station agent, and a good one he will make, too. This station, or new town, has been named in honor of Col. Merriam, the Vice President of the Company, and is a compliment well deserved. We wish our sister city, Merriam, prosperity and a long life together with her whole populace.—Shakopee Argus.

Stamped Letter Envelopes.

The annexed circular, just issued from the post office department, is important to all classes of business men:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Finance Office, Oct., 1866.

Letter size envelopes stamped three cents, made of a cheaper quality of paper than those heretofore issued, are furnished by the department at $32.80 per thousand (being $2.80 exclusive of postage,) and in proportion for less qualities.

The better quality at $34.80 per thousand is not, however, superseded, but will be supplied as heretofore, and if desired, will be printed for the address, without additional charge. This is the only kind of envelope furnished with ruled lines.

In using ruled envelopes the superscription should be written before placing the letter in the envelope, otherwise the lines will be concealed.

Upon all letter and official size envelopes there will be printed across the end, without additional charge, the name, business, and post office address of parties, and a request to return if unclaimed within a certain time—the whole not to exceed four lines—when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upwards of any specific denomination.

Among the advantages secured to the public by the use of stamped envelopes are:

First. Cheapness.

Second. Security to correspondence, in this, that the stamp cannot be removed or lost.

Third. Where a request is endorsed for the return of the letter, it will not be sent to the dead letter office in the event of its non delivery, but will be returned direct to the writer free of postage.

The postage on stamped envelopes spoiled in directing, will be redeemed in stamps as provided in section 189, postal regulations.

By order of the Postmaster General.

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Ass't Postmaster Gen.

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

NEW YORK, November 13.

The Berlin, October 28th, correspondence of the London Times, says: The Pope has been informed by the Emperor Napoleon, that France will uphold his temporal power against all comers, and occupy Rome in his name in case of rebellion or invasion. The bearer of this important message was Cardinal Reisach, who lately passed a few weeks in France, and was commissioned by the Emperor Napoleon to acquaint the Holy Father with this resolve.

The Spanish men-of-war are at anchor off Civita Verchia, but not content with placing a number of men and guns at the disposal of the Pope, Queen Isabel has written again to tell His Holiness that nothing would give her greater pleasure than to be allowed to cede him one of her own provinces, should her troops fail in maintaining His Royal prerogative at Rome. Whose offer, the Pope, who finds himself suddenly surrounded by friends, will eventually accept, cannot be foreseen.

LONDON, November 13.

The pope has consented to reside in Malta, if forced to quit Rome.

Relic of the Ancient Irish.—A remarkable stone implement, formerly in use as a hammer, or possibly as a war club, by the ancient inhabitants of Ireland, was recently raised from a trench in Sallynamadd. It is six inches in length, four and a half inches in breadth across the centre, and three and a half inches thick. It is shaped like a wedge, rounded at one end and tapering to an edge on the other; and has a hole two inches in diameter, evidently intended for a handle, bored through the centre of the block. It weighed six and a half pounds, and there is little doubt that it was constructed more than a thousand years ago.

—It is rumored that the President will recommend universal amnesty for impartial suffrage in his forthcoming message.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 10.

Wall street for the past two days has been in a state of excitement over the fact of the failure of a prominent Gold Mining Company, with an alleged case of swindling by the reputed President of the Company. The facts of the affair so far as they have transpired, are as follows: The Downieville Gold Mining Company, whose office was located at No 70 Wall street, was formed upon a capital stock—upon paper—of $200,000, in shares of $1 each. The stock was put upon the market at 30c per share, and was looked upon so favorably by the business community that it rapidly rose until it reached as its maximum, $2.90 per share. It remained at a high figure until last Wednesday, at which time it was quoted at $2.75, when circumstances occurred which caused the bubble to burst, and the stock became a drug at twenty-five cents per share.

On Wednesday of the present week, the well known banking firm of Fisk & Belden, doing business on Broad street, received a request from a Mr. Wheeler, who appears to have been connected with the above named mining company, for a loan of $7,000 for Mr. Riley, the reputed President of the company, until the next day, and offering to leave stock of the Downieville Gold Mining Company as collateral security, and also stating that Mr. Riley had the control of all the stock of that concern. The loan was granted, but when the money came due it was not paid, and then the Broad street firm in attempting to realize from a sale of the stocks, discovered to their infinite surprise, that the market was full of the same paper, with sellers eager to part with their elephant. The result has been stated. Before night the stocks were worthless, and thousands of dollars were lost in the twinkling of an eye. How much has been sunk cannot be told at present, but it is known that one person held $22,000, while two others suffered to the extent of $10,000 and $12,000 respectively.

The victimized parties did not propose to submit tamely to the loss of their property, and a civil suit was immediately instituted against Messrs. Riley and Wheeler, for obtaining money under false pretences, and they were arrested by a deputy sheriff and lodged in jail in Ludlow street. An arrangement was subsequently effected with the prosecutors by which Riley and Wheeler were released from imprisonment; but they were rearrested yesterday and held in default of $13,000 bail each. Thus the matter rests for the present; but it is highly probable that further developments will be made, showing the ease with which worthless stocks can be foisted upon the business community. It is stated that the Secretary of the Mining Company, Mr. J. O. Harlot is not implicated in the transaction.

Another version of the affair is that the managers of the Downieville Mining Company gave orders to ten or fifteen brokers to buy up large quantities of their stock, and then they sold to the same brokers, through other men, the identical stock—thus bulling their own stock—at $2.75. They also failed to pay for the stock bought.

Business Depression.

From the National Intelligencer.

The November statement of the public debt gives a renewed assurance of the fact that, with wise legislation on the part of Congress, the public credit can be sustained and improved, the national indebtedness gradually and with certainty extinguished, the burden of taxation reduced, and productive industry revived and extended throughout the country. The Secretary of the Treasury has gone just as far towards the reduction of the currency as he could do under the act of Congress of last April restricting that reduction to ten millions for the first six months, and four millions a month thereafter. Some seven or eight millions of the compound-interest notes have also been retired, and several millions of the gold interest-bearing bonds purchased for gold at a rate below par. The national currency has been increased, meanwhile, up to the limit allowed by law—three hundred millions.

The large accumulation of currency in the Northern centres of commerce has led to an increased demand for national securities at enhanced prices.

All securities of a staple character, like railroad shares, have been, and continue to be, in great demand. They are on the rise, and must, necessarily, bring higher prices, while money for regular business purposes will not bring more than five per cent. Any stocks or companies that pay dividends of eight or ten per cent. must necessarily rise much above par.

The stagnation of business is felt everywhere. Production in manufactures, particularly in woolens and cottons, must be partially suspended in the East, for the present large stock of goods cannot find purchasers. Hence the tendency to lower prices in some articles. Not to the very small reduction of currency which has been effected under the restrictions of Congress—if, indeed, there has been any, for the amount of legal tenders withdrawn is equalled by the national currency added—but to the insufficiency of production, in many parts of the country, will any temporary decline in prices be due. Lynn cannot sell her shoes, for the South cannot buy them. The woolen dealers are failing because they can neither make sales nor obtain returns for goods already sold. The manufacturers are embarrassed because banks will not make them advances in the present critical condition of trade.

Still it will be idle to look for lower prices in the present, and probably future, condition of the currency. A temporary over-supply of certain commodities will render them for a while cheaper. But a suspension of the supply will again bring up the price.

If Congress do nothing further towards the reduction of the currency, if they do not essentially reduce the taxes, and if they do nothing practically to restore confidence in the political future of the country, the currency will rapidly and surely depreciate further and further, till the bubble shall burst.

It is a great mistake to suppose that prices have reached their point of culmination. We are yet far from the top, and when we do reach it the fall will begin, and the descent will be with uniformly accelerated velocity.

But the majority ruling legislation is opposed to a decrease of taxation and to a reduction of the value of currency, and to any practical measures for the restoration of the excluded States. We have nothing to hope from this Congress, nor from its immediate successor, unless a public sentiment, superior to party and sectional considerations, shall arise in the country, and demand financial and political reforms.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR SEPTEMBER 10, 1856.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Terms---Two Dollars a Year, Invariably in Advance.

Office, in Bernheimer's Block.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

12 lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square.]

One square, for one insertion,	$1 00
" " each additional "	50
One-fourth column, 3 months,	13 00
" " 6 "	16 00
" " 1 year,	20 00
One-half column, 3 months,	15 00
" " 6 "	20 00
" " 1 year,	35 00
One column, 3 months,	20 00
" " 6 "	35 00
" " 1 year,	50 00
Business cards, 3 lines or less, 1 year,	$7 00
" " " " 6 months,	4 00
" " " " 3 "	3 00

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, either by a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CORNMAN & STICKNEY

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

A. B. STICKNEY, *Claim Agent.*

Office in Bernheimer's Block.

Over Schlenk's Clothing Store,

Stillwater, Min.

Will pay particular attention to prosecuting Soldiers' Claims in the Department at Washington.

L. R. CORNMAN A. B. STICKNEY.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office over Westing & Schultz' store, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

R. H. SINCLAIR, and Brother, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Stillwater and vicinity that they have succeeded to the Photographic business, formerly carried on by E. F. Everitt, over the Cigar store, Main street.

Messrs. Sinclair have on hand all of Mr Everitt's Negatives, from which Duplicates can be had at any time. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

SINCLAIR & BROTHER.

N B. An insp ection of Specimens cordially evtail.

Stilwdter, Oct. 15, 1866.—6

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

STENCIL CUTTING & POSTER TYPE.

The subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in the line of Stencil cutting and the manufacture of large wood type, suitable for marking sacks or boxes or printing large posters, in the best style of the art.

All orders left at the Messenger Office will be executed with promptness and with entire satisfaction.

C. L. LOCKWOOD.

Stillwater, Sept. 28, 1866.—n3-1m.

JEWELRY.

Illingworth has just received a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, American manufacture.

Also, a fine variety of Rings, among them wedding rings of purest gold. Those who contemplate matrimony will bear this in mind.

SPOONS—tea and table, of solid silver and plated. Gold Pens and holders. Silver Forks and Butter Knives. Napkin Rings. Latest styles of Pins, Chains, Ear Drops, &c. &c.

I wish to call particular attention to my assortment of clocks, of which I have a large supply, at lowest prices.

B. ILLINGWORTH.

Oct. 1, 1866.

THE

Portland Fire

AND THE

ÆTNA

(Incorporated 1819.)

INSURANCE MPCOANY.

Hartford, Conn.

ASSETS JULY 1, 1866.

Cash on hand in Bank and with Agents	$257,320 09
United States Stock	812,277 25
Real Estate, unincumbered,	90,859 05
State Stocks,	497,690 00
New York Bank Stocks	734,170 00
Hartford Bank Stocks	270,810 00
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	129,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	273,0c7 50
Mortgage Bonds, City, County and R. R.	1,011,186 66

Total - - $4,075,830.55

LIABILITIES—Losses unadjusted, not due $221,236 85

NET - $3,854,594 20.

INCOME for last year (net). $2,933,399 94

A DAILY INCOME of say $9,300.

LOSSES and EXPENSES $2,511,294 00.

Tax Paid, Government & State. $179,178 34

TOTAL LOSSES PAID IN 47 YEARS:

$19,127,410 06.

Viz: Fire, $17,243,000 99. Inland, 1,884,409

LOSS BY PORTLAND FIRE July 4th.

The total amount covered by the Ætna Policies on property destroyed or damaged is $206,854, on which salvage will be about 5 per cent Our total loss will not vary much from $200,000, and was promptly adjusted and paid. This sum is 5 per cent. upon the Company's assets, a figure but slightly exceeding our Government and State taxes paid last year, or a proportion equal to a $5000 loss for a company of $100,000 assets.

The necessity for insurance and the value of wealthy, strong corporations, is forcibly illustrated by this fire. Several weak Insurance Companies are destroyed. Portland has a population of 35,006—was handsomely built, mostly fine brick or stone structures—protected and screened with upwards of 3000 shade trees—bounded on three sides by water—indeed, literally, a ...t rising from the ocean—and with a steam fire department—yet it has $10,000,000 of property consumed in a few hours—upon a holiday when its people are least occupied—from the very insignificant cause of a contemptible cracker.

...er the trifling origin of fires that sweep away ...urs the earnings of years. Consider your ...erest and give the Ætna Agent a call if you ...proper Insurance Security. Pay a fair rate of ...mium for a good and genuine article, and with these ...hts and experiences before you, procure your insurance with shrewd judgment.

Applications for insurance promptly attended to by

J. N. CASTLE, Agent.

Stillwater, Oct. 1866.—7-4w

PRATT & HUGHSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 221 THIRD STREET,

...ers' Block, a few doors above the Bridge,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

New Goods! New Goods

Just Received at

THE NEW STORE!

We are now opening a Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALPACCAS,
MOHAIRS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
VALENCIAS,
POPLINS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
CORSETS,
BALMORALS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
MUSLINS,
DENINS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES,
CHECKS,
BUCK GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
LINSEYS,
CRASH,
DRILLS,
HATS & CAPS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
MENS' UNDER GARMENTS,
LADIES' WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
AND ALL KINDS
Of Worsted Goods.

YANKEE NOTIONS, EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also a Splendid Assortment of

GROCERIES.

These Goods are all new, having been purchased this Fall, and we are offering them at prices that defy competition.

WEBSTER, SCHOOMAKER & VALENTINE.

Stillwater, Oct. 30-3m9

HO! FOR DANIELS'!

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THE LARGEST

AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dry Goods and Yankee Notions

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

CONSITTING IN PART OF

BRADLEYS' **HOOP SKIRTS,**

ALL SIZES & WIDTHS

Which the Ladies Must all Have!

All Wool Delaines,

Empress Cloths, Plaids,

Plain and Figured Alpaccas,

FRENCH MARINOES, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Plain and Twilled Flannels, all Colored; Opera Flannels; Corsets, all styles, together with a full stock of Embroidery, Edgings and Insertions, Embroidered Collars & Cuffs, Breakfast Shawls

AND CAPES,

—Heavy Winter—

Shawls & Blankets, all sizes, Balmoral Skirts, Silk Beltings, all widths, Plain Balmoral Hose, Full stock of Plain and Fancy Yarns, and many other articles too numerous to

MENTION—ALL GOING AT PRICES THAT WILL

DEFY ANY FAIR COMPETITION.

☞ Please give me a call and see for Yourselves. ☜

JOSEPH DANIELS.

P. S. I AM ALSO AGENT FOR

SINGERS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

NEEDLES AND OIL FOR THE SAME ALWAYS FOR SALE.

Oct. 3, 1866-4tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Stillwater.

CAPITAL - - $50,000.00.

CHARLES SCHEFFER President.
L. HOSPES, - - - Vice-President
O. R. ELLIS - - - - Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS;

Louis Hospes, J. E. Thompson, Charles Scheffer, Horace Thompson, O. R. Ellis.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1861. n33.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

E. G. BUTTS & CO.'Y, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, STILLWATER, MIN., Will buy and sell real estate, pay taxes for non-residents, and attend promptly to all matters connected with a general real estate business. Terms moderate. Office, Main street, near Myrtle. June 6, 1866-3m

A. C. LULL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Also Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine.

OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Stillwater, June 6, 1866-tf

BLANKS! Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

MAMMOTH CASH HOUSE.

HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA,

At the old stand of HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL,

CORNER MAIN AND MYRTLE STREETS,

Offer to the trade of Washington County and the Saint Croix Valley, at prices which defy competition,

The Most Attractive

—AND—

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

General Merchandise

Ever on sale in Stillwater.

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

WOOLENS,	*WHITE GOODS,*	*COTTON FLANNELS,*
DRESS GOODS,	*FLANNELS,*	*SHIRTING STRIPES,*
PRINTS.	*DELAINES,*	*SHAWLS,*
COL'D and BL'K ALPACCA	*TABLE DAMASK,*	*YANKEE NOTIONS,*
PLAID EMPRESS CLOTH,	*LINEN DIAPER,*	*GENTS FURNISHING GOODS*
LADIES CLOTH, PLAID,	*AMERICAN and RUSSIAN*	
do do PLAIN,	*CRASH,*	*KNIT WORSTED GOODS*
ALL WOOL DELAINE,	*NAPKINS, &c. &c.*	*DENIMS,*

BROWN & BLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.

An Immense stock of

—OF—

CLOTHING.

CARPETING,

Hartford Manufacturing Company's Best Goods.

Extra 3-ply, Superfine & Extra 2-ply, Venetian stair, Hemp Carpeting, Velvet & Jute Rugs.

HATS & CAPS.

Otter bound caps, St. Paul style, Silk Plush caps.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WM. MARGERSON & SONS' Celebrated Custom made Boots—"Large enough for any man, or small enough for any boy." Ladies' "C. O. D." Boots in Lasting, Calf, Goat and Kid. New pairs given where the "C. O. D." Boots prove defective, if but little worn when returned. Also, a full line of other makes at very low figures.

Meriden Britiania Co., and Rogers Bro. Silver Plated Ware, Branded "A, No. 1."

TABLE SPOONS.	BUTTER KNIVES,
TEA and SUGAR SPOONS,	SALT SPOONS,
DESERT SPOONS,	MUSTARD SPOONS, &C.

An Immense Stock of

HARDWARE.

IRON, STEEL and NAILS.

50 Doz. B. Kelley's and North Wayne axes. New House Traps. Coil Chain, from ¼ inch to ⅝ inch diameter.

STOVES.

Troy and Pittsburg casting. Tin ware, made of one X tin.

CROCKERY.

WHITE GRANITE WARE, C C WARE, GLASS WARE.

LAMPS.

PLAIN GLASS, CUT GLASS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, CHINA.

ALSO, a large stock of Parian marble goods, consisting of 'A. Lincoln' busts, Vases, Moustache cups, &c. &c., "just the kind for Christmas presents."

CORDAGE—All sizes. PAPER HANGINGS—A new and large assortment; prices from 15 cents to one dollar per roll. SHADES—Cottage shades, Rustic shades, Green paper shades, Painted shades. A full and complete stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Beef, Flour & Grain, Baltimore Canned Fruits, by the case or can. Those persons who did not "put up" any fruit this fall in consequence of high price of sugars, will do well to give us a call, as we are bound to sell.

DRIED FRUITS—75 bbls dried apples, dried peaches, prunes, dried currants, raisins, &c.

OILS.—Carbon Oil, Lard Oil, Blea Whale Oil, Boiled Linseed Oil.

GLASS.

TO LUMBERMEN we offer superior inducements for every thing that goes to make an outfit for "the woods"—such as axes, broad axes, adzes, cross-cut saws, planes, augers, bits, drawing-knives, spoke shaves, Farriers' tools, Files, Hickory ox-bows, fine finish. Blankets and blanketing, Camp Kettles, Bake ovens, Bean pots, Fry pans, Tin Bakers, Cordage, &c. &c.

Stillwater, Nov., 1866.—9 6w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Washington, ss. — In Probate Court.— In the matter of the estate of Wealthy Church, et. al. minors:

Upon reading and filing the petition of Nels Rosenquist, of St. Croix county, State of Wisconsin, representing that he is the general guardian of Wealthy Church, Clementine Church and Melvina Church, minors, and that it is necessary to sell certain real estate of said minors, in said petition described, situate in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, in order to provide for their support and education; and praying that license may issue to him as such Guardian to make such sale at public auction according to law.

It is ordered that the next of kin of said ward and all persons interested in their estate, appear before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 15th day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, and show cause, if any there be, why a license should not be granted for the sale of such of such estate as prayed for.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Stillwater Messenger, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington—the last publication to be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing.

H. R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated Stillwater, Sept. 29, 1866.

TAKEN UP,

On the 4th of November, one gray horse and one bay mare. The owner is requested to call and pay charges and receive the property

A. S. RAENAR.

Stillwater, Nov. 6, 1866.

$10 REWARD.

Strayed on the 27th September, 3 COWS, two red, and one red and white. No bell. For any information of them the above will be paid by F. J. CURTIS.

Stillwater, Oct. 10, 1866.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber, a broad-horned, red and white speckled OX, with I. S. branded on the nigh horn. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which may lead to his recovery. JOHN OLIVER.

Lakeland, Nov. 5, 1866.

BOOK-KEEPING,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Penmanship.

These branches will be taught, day and evening, in Messenger Office building, second floor, front room. Young men who desire a thorough course in Book-keeping will find equal advantages with those offered in the Commercial Colleges of the country. Plain Writing taught on the Spencerian system. The school is now open, where further information may be obtained.

A. C. MONROE.

Stillwater, Nov. 6, 1866.—9 4t

ST. PAUL

Foundry & Machine Shop.

Third & Wacouta streets, St. Paul, Minn.

BRAINARD & CO.

Are now prepared to do all kinds of Castings and Machine Work, also Copper, Sheet Iron, and Smith Work, a superior style and finish, and at low prices.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PUTTING UP HOT AIR FURNACES.

The highest cash price paid for old iron and copper.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

H. J. BRAINARD. A. WILSON. W. H. WEBB.

Notice to Lumbermen.

The undersigned have for sale 15 tons of good hay, within three miles of the south end of Rice Lake on Yellow River, and the following goods at their store:

5700 lbs Corn Meal,
20 prs Brown Blankets, $5 50 to $6 a pair.
Buckskin Moccasins and Mittens,
Good Plug Tobacco by the box at 75 cents a pound.

And many other goods at equally low figures. For further particulars inquire at their store at St. Croix Fall, Wis.

P. B. LACY & CO.

Nov. 6.—9-3w

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. M. CRANDALL,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuff's

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

PATENT MEDICINES &C.,

A LARGE

And Complete Stock

LINSEED OIL,

VARNISHES, BENZOLE, BRUSHES

White Lead,

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, MANUFACTURERS' STOCK, SOAP-MAKERS' & TANNERS' STOCK,

CARBON OIL AND PURE ALCOHOL

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Terms Cash, ... Prices Low.

Stillwater, Oct. 3, 1865.

RECONSTRUCTION!

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF informing my old friends and customers and the public generally, that I have

RE-OPENED,

at the old stand—SAWYER HOUSE BUILDING—corner of Myrtle and Second streets, Stillwater, where I propose to keep a FULL and GOOD assortment of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY WARE,
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and all articles usually found in a general Store in this country, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest

FOR CASH.

Old Customers and all others are cordially invited to call and examine our stock.

Mr. JOTHAM LOWELL, so well known to all my old customers, will act as my agent for the present, which is a sufficient assurance that all comers will be well treated.

WILLIAM TIBBETTS.

Stillwater, Oct. 4th, 1865.

Dont Read This

CARLI & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

STILLWATER, MINN.,

Desire to speak a piece: ss., viz., to wit namely, as follows -

If in order, would say that we are in receipt of and constantly receiving a full, vast and varied assortment, stock and supply of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

OILS, GLASSWARE,

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,

CURTAINS,
WALL PAPER
AND BORDERING.

BIRD CAGES,
TOILET SOAPS,
Perfumery,

CUTLERY,
HUNTING & FISHING

APPARATUS.

STATIONERY, Dry and Wet,

The latter for medicinal purposes only.

We would call particular attention to a novel article in the way of a Pocket Lantern, a desideratum long needed. Call and see it.

CITY DRUG STORE.

Lake House Building.

Stillwater, Nov. 1866.—9

New Store!

KAISER & KNOTT

Beg leave to announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity that they have opened a NEW STORE on Main street, and intend to keep on hand, at all times, a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
YANKEE NOTIONS &c.,

which they propose to sell at the lowest living rates. Call in and see our new stock.

KAISER & KNOTT.

Stillwater, May, 1866.—36 1y.

Special Notices--- Attention.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which will be a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, Free, by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

40-1y Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it. the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,

40-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail [free of charge] by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,

40-1y 831 Broadway, New York.

Whiskers! Whiskers!

Dr L O Mentes' Corrolia, the greatest stimulator in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face or chin; never known to fail. Sample for trial sent free to any one desirous of testing its merits. Address REEVES & Co., 78 Nassau street, N. Y.—3m-spn

THE SAWYER HOUSE!

THE PLACE FOR TRAVELERS!
THE PLACE FOR BOARDERS!
THE PLACE FOR FAMILIES!
THE PLACE FOR EXCURSIONISTS!
THE PLACE FOR PLEASURE-SEEKERS!

The Place for Everybody!

This is one of the most commodious Hotels in the North-West, and for years past has stood at the head of the list of first-class Houses. It has recently been re-furnished throughout, with a view to the accommodation of the growing wants of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley. The rooms are of unusually

Large Dimensions,

well ventilated, and elegantly furnished. All of the appointments have been arranged with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests.

Within a few miles of the city, the finest fishing and hunting grounds of Minnesota can be found. Livery tables for the accommodation of guests are abundant, while the steamboat and stage facilities—permeating every portion of the State daily—cannot be excelled by any other locality.

Terms, moderate—Fare, unexcelled by any other Hotel.

JOHN LOWELL, Proprietor.

ALBERT LOWELL, *Superintendent.*

Stillwater, June 20, 1866. 40

ATTENTION, LADIES!

Don't fail to call at Mower's Block for

Straw-bleaching & Coloring

Give us a trial—we defy competition.

Felt and Beaver hats altered to the latest style

S. J. RICHMOND.

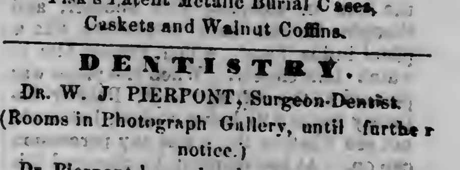
Stillwater, May, 1866.—33-6m

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER,

Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household Furnitur, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c



Fisk's Patent Metalic Burial Cases, Caskets and Walnut Coffins.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. J. PIERPONT, Surgeon-Dentist.

(Rooms in Photograph Gallery, until further notice.)

Dr. Pierpont hopes by the satisfactory practice he has had in Stillwater, and the tests of his skill in the manipulations of Dentistry, that he has satisfied the public as to his skill in the science and art of his profession.

All in want of Dental operations are referred to my patients, who are many.

To those in want of artificial work I am permitted to refer to to Dr. H. M. Noyes, Mrs. H M. Sawyer, S. M. Sawyer, Esq.

All work warranted.

Will remain all winter.

P. S.—I am in no way connected with travelling and irresponsible Dentists.

Sept. 12, 1866.—n1 tf.

CASTLE & CAMERON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

STILLWATER - - MINNESOTA.

Collections made and the business of a general agency promptly attended to.

OFFICE IN HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK.

HO! SPORTSMEN!

THE SUBSCRIBER is agent for the sale of "HOWARD'S BREECH LOADING RIFLE," in many respects the most perfect fire-arm ever invented. An expert gunner can readily load and fire TWENTY SHOTS PER MINUTE. They will be sold from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other Breech Loading arm now in use. Please call at my office and examine them.

A. VAN VORHES.

Stillwater, June 15, 1866—40-3t

HOWARD'S NEW SPORTING RIFLE AND SHOT GUN.

(AGENT'S CERTIFICATE.)

This certifies that we have this day appointed Mr. A. VAN VORHES our only authorized Agent for the sale of the

"HOWARD'S SPORTING RIFLE AND SHOT GUN,"

with full power to appoint Sub-Agents.

JAMES T. ALLEY & CO.

St. Paul, Min., June 20, 1866.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES, Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

TERMS---$2,00 A YEAR Invariably in Advance.

VOLUME 11. — STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 28 1866. — NUMBER 12.

STILLWATER MESSENGER

Wednesday, November 28, 1866

Thanksgiving Day.

To-morrow is the day designated by the President, and also by the Governors of nearly all of the States, as an occasion of general thanksgiving to the Ruler of the Universe in token of acknowledgement of mercies and blessings received. The custom is American—of purely New England origin—and has been adopted by almost every christian denomination from old Plymouth Rock to the remotest inhabitable portion of the continent. The custom is appropriate, and has become the great holiday of the American people—more an occasion of christian worship and rational social recreation, than one of hilarity and dissipation. Would there were more such holidays! Their observance is elevating and refining in their tendency, and cements more closely the bonds of christian fellowship and social fraternity. It is an occasion when families and kindred are called together around the paternal hearthstone, to recount each other's joys and sorrows, ther hopes and fears, and to recall the associations of the past and to foreshadow the hopes and plans of the future. Tens of thousands of these family meetings will be gathered together to-morrow—but many of them with broken circles. There will be "vacant chairs" around the altars and tables of many Eastern homes to-morrow. Millions of the younger of the flocks are scattered over these broad prairies of the West, who can only visit their old homesteads in hallowed memory, while since the last Thanksgiving thousands of others have pas ed "over the river," to be united only in the final family meeting of the saints in the great hereafter. To each and all we wish a happy and profitable Thanksgiving occasion on the morrow.

It will be a sublime spectacle to witness to-morrow the millions of people composing this great Nation, voluntarily yielding to the customs of the country at the simple request of the National and State Executives, and in their several places of worship publicly acknowledging the Goodness, the Sovereignty, and the Beneficence of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. So far as possible, all secular pursuits should be suspended, and the entire people join in rendering "praises to the Lord for His goodness, and His wonderful works to the children of men! For He satisfieth the longing soul, and filleth the hungry soul with goodness. And let them sacrifice the sacrifices of thanksgiving, and declare His work with rejoicing."

Public services will be held to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock in the Myrtle Street, Second Presbyterian, Ascension and Catholic churches, the exercises being conducted by the respective Pastors.

Staple and Fancy Groceries, cheap for cash, at HERSEY STAPLES & DOE'S.

Meeting of Congress.

Congress will assemble next Monday. During the recent recess President Johnson has "swung around the circle," appealing to the people to sustain a policy that is antagonistic to that of an overwhelming majority of Congress. In the mean time, Congress quietly, and with a dignity corresponding with the momentous issues involved, also appealed to the people for their judgment. The people have sustained Congress by a verdict which, in point of majorities, has seldom if ever been witnessed in our history. With this substantial verdict sustaining Congsess, it is to be earnestly hoped that the President will now listen to the voice of wisdom and patriotism, and instead of longer persisting in throwing obstacles in the way of an honorable adjustment of our complicated difficulties, add the power and influence of his position to their speedy and satisfactory solution. His forthcoming message will probably foreshadow his policy—whether he will act with the prudence and patriotism of a statesman, or with the peevishness of a dog in the manger.

Oil Carpetings at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

Margerson's Custom Made Boots, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

Heads Off!

Among a dozen other post-office removals in Minnesota, Daniel Bassett, of Minneapolis, an excellent officer and a good Union man, has come to the block. His successor is one W. W. McNair, said to be a "bould Dimmekrat," of the baser sort. O, Norton! O, President Johnson! Go it while you are young! Face the music, federal office-holders. If you are slaughtered, die at your post, with principle in your hearts if you have not commissions in your pockets. Be patient—

"We'll stem the storm,
It won't be long,
We'l. anchor by-and by."

After all, the Chicago *Times* did not cut loose from the President a moment too soon. It appears that Andy has not taken in good part the treatment of his friends at the hands of the Democrats at the recent elections. His organ in Washington, the *Republican*, prior to the last Monday's movement of the Chicago organ of the Democracy, said that the Democrats of New York deserved defeat for having struck down John A. Dix. The *Republican* went on to disclose a bit of hitherto private history:

"The President was determined that Gen. Dix should triumph, and as soon as the opportunity occurred, in spite of the managers of the New York convention, who defeated Dix's nomination for Governor, he commissioned the General to be Naval Officer of New York, it being then the first place (vacant) in the gift of the President. Two days afterwards, the reque t of Mr. Biglow to be recalled was received, and the President, deeming that the most suitable for Gen. Dix, and he the best man in the nation for that important post, tendered him the place, that he might take his choice of the two offices. This was a prompt and justifiable rebuke, administered by the President to the assassins of the National Union party.

Let us begin anew, brush up the old locomotive, repair damages, elect new firemen, engineers, and conductors, get up steam and clear the track for a new trip.

Will the National Union Committee convene?

It is well understood that the editor of the Chicago *Times* has been an applicant in Washington for official position for a gentleman connected with the *Times* establishment. If the above quotation from the administration organ correctly represents the feeling at the White House, it is very plain that no leading Democrat could expect to find much favor there. Andy took too much at heart the refusal of the New York Democrats to support his candidate, and in "administering his prompt and justifiable rebuke to the assassins of the National Union party," he caught a rejoinder from the *Times*, which has rung through the country and floated his "hybrid administration" further into the "ocean" of public contempt.

When rogues fall out it is time for honest men to agree.

Otter RoundCaps, St. Paul sty'e, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

Don't Do It Again!

A friend handed us a copy of the La Crosse *Democrat* a few days ago. We don't want him to do it again.—We dropped the *Democrat* from our exchange list years ago on account of its low vulgarity, its profanity and its rebel doctrines. The first article that met our eyes upon opening its dirty pages, dated the 19th inst., contained these sentiments with reference to President Lincoln and Jefferson Davis:

"Immediately after the death of His Supreme Highness, (made immortal by J. Wilkes Booth,) Hon. Jefferson Davis, the illustrious Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States of America, was captured by a raiding party of Federal soldiers. Popular fury unsatisfied with the number of victims arraigned, tried, and murdered by a Military Commission—demanded a greater and more exalted victim. * * * But the exalted character of Mr. Davis, his honorable career, his chivalric nature, all gave the lie to the assertion, and those who would have willingly done the bidding and been the agents of the bloodthirsty rabble, shrank from killing the foremost man of the age merely to gratify the passions of a multitude, while destitute of a shadow of proof that he had in any way shared in the guilt of assassination."

We hope we shall never be tempted to quote another extract from Brick Pmeroy. The notoriety of the blackguard, the libertine and the hideous monster, is all the fame that he desires. He is beneath comment.

LOCAL NEWS.

All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed in the best style and at as low rates as any office in the State, at the MESSENGER OFFICE. Send in your orders.

To Advertisers.

If you have lost anything,
If you have found anything,
If you have anything to sell,
If you have anything to buy,
If you have any notice to make public, ADVERTISE in the MESSENGER.

The paper is read in almost every family in the county, and any announcement in its columns will meet the eye of every citizen. You might just as well take down your sign, or put up a placard "not at home," as to keep your name out of the MESSENGER. Don't blame your towns-people or your country customers for going to St. Paul for their pins and hooks-and-eyes if you don't advertise your wares. The people look through the advertising columns of the papers to ascertain where they can find what they want to purchase.

For terms of advertising see fourth page.

MINNESOTA VIEWS can be found at Sinclair & Brothers' Gallery, Main street, Stillwater. Oct. 17–tf.

STERESCOPIC INSTRUMENTS for sale by the same. Oct. 17–tf.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES.—Rev. Mr. Bowen preaches at Armory Hall every Sunday morning at the usual hour. 50-tf

BABBIT METAL.—Several hundred pounds of old type—just as good and much cheaper than babbit metal—can be secured at this office, if applied for soon. Mill-owners, proprietors of reapers or any other machinery needing boxing, will find it to their interest to call.

NOTICE.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the friends of the First Presbyterian Church on Thursday, immediately after the morning service.

Attest: J K REINER, Sec.

The Weather.

The weather during the last few days has been somewhat eratic. We have had continuous rain since Sunday evening until last evening, when it turned into snow. This morning everything indicates that winter is about opening her campaign of frozen noses.

Call at Hersey, Staples & Doe's and see their splendid stock of Dry Goods.

THE MISSISSIPPI STILL OPEN.—With the exception of a slight gorge at Hastings, the river is still free from ice. The warm rains of yesterday and Tuesday night will probably break the gorge and may give yet a week of navigation.

Stair Carpeting at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

A NEW THING.—Anything that economizes labor in the domestic household is a general blessing. "Shyrrell's Washing Crystal," advertised by Messrs. Carli & Co. to-day, is represented as being an article of this character. Many of our citizens have used the article, and say they would not dispense with it if it cost five times the price at which it is sol . It is cheap, and is worthy of a fair trial. See advertisement.

Oil Tanned Moccasin Boots and Shoes, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.—A man by the name of Albert Johnson, who was an accomplice in the stealing of a horse from Mr. Hospes, of this city, last Spring—after remaining in jail some eight months—had a hearing before the District Court last week and was found guilty. In consideration of his youth and his apparent demented condition, the court gave him all the benefits of the law. He was sentenced to one years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor—the shortest sentence allowed under our laws. We hope he will return to freedom a wiser and better man.

Hemp Carpeting 50 to 65 cents per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

A GRAND HOP.—A Thanksgiving ball will take place to-morrow night at Sawyer House Hall under direction of gentlemen who never fail in having a good time when they have the management. Committee on Invitations—J. S. Proctor, I. E. Staples, David Bronson, Jr. Floor Managers—E. W. Durant, W. M. Capron, A. K. Doe.

Carriages will be in attendance and convey parties to and from the Hall for $1,00 per couple. Orders should be left at the office of W. C. Hempstead or Mantor, Gaslin & Denton.

GOOD ARRANGEMENT—CITY CLOCK. Mr. Illingworth, jeweler on Main street, has swung out in front of and over his store a large clock, which he winds up and regulates from the interior of his building. It is a good time-keeper, and can be seen and the time of day discovered the entire length of the street. Workmen and all others on the street can ascertain the time to commence and suspend work, and when to go to their meals without drawing their repeaters.

By the way, Mr. Illingworth has just replenished his fine stock of goods in anticipation of a heavy trade during the approaching holidays.

PUSHING ALONG.—The work of laying stone-walks and gutters on Main street is progressing rapidly. With ten days more of out-door working weather, Main street will have continuous stone walks and gutters on each side, and will be substantially Macadamized from Chestnut to the lower ware-house—a distance of three or four blocks. When completed, it will make a handsome and substantial street, an ornament to the city and a substantial proof of the enterprise of our citizens.

LAKELAND.—The sociable appointed by the Baptist Society as the Union Sociable of Lakeland, met for the first time at Mr. Moses Perin's on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock 20th instant. The genial pair found themselves besieged on every side until every corner and nook was full. We had a good time. Our thanks to the friends who entertained us with warm hearts, cheering smiles and good apples. Our Sociable will meet at Perin's Hall at 6 o'clock P. M. every Tuesday during the ensuing winter, except otherwise publicly announced.

CLAUDIUS ÆAGO.

SHAMEFUL.—In 1856 the corner stone of the State Historical Society building of Minnesota was laid at St. Paul. The foundation walls were constructed, and here the interesting work was suspended. A few days si ce the stone composing the foundation was sold to a contractor and removed.—Shame!

CLUB ROOM.—A number of young gentlemen of this city are agitating the subject of a club room for the promotion of intellectual enjoyment and social amusements—such as billiards, chess and other innocent games.—They propose an extensive reading room as one of the accompaniaments, embracing the standard literary and political publications of the day. The capital stock required, will amount to near $1,000. They expect to make it self sustaining.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—The advertisement of this sterling Western journal will be found in to-day's *Messenger*. In point of ability, enterprise and vigor, the *Tribune* has no rival in the West.

The present mild weather—at a season when winter is usually upon s with all its rigor—is a blessing to the poor, as wood commands from seven to eight dollars per cord.

The official report of the New York elections shows Fenton's majority for Governor to be 14,530. Woodford's for Lieut.-Governor, 14,366. Majority for Convention 48,674.

SPECIAL MISSIONS,—We neglected to notice in our last the appearance of Bishop Whipple, of the Diocese of Minnesota, in this place on the 20th. The exercises of the occasion continued through two days, the Bishop being assisted by the Revs. Drs. Patterson and McMasters of St. Paul. The exercises throughout were highly interesting, the address of the Bishop on the subject of missions being one of the ablest efforts of the kind ever delivered in this city. Bishop Whipple may have his peer, but he certain has no superior in this State as a profound thinker and an eloquent and logical reasoner. He always attracts large houses in this city.

LAKE CLOSED.—Lake St. Croix closed over with a thin coating of ice on Friday morning the 23d. Since Monday, scores of skaters have been skimming over its glassy surface, though we should think it hazardous amusement.

FIRE INSURANCE.—This is the season for fires, and among other precautionary measures every man owes it to himself, his family and his creditors, to insure against loss by fire. Among the many responsible agents advertising in these columns, H. R. Murdock, Esq., invites attention to many old and reliable companies of which he is agent. See his advertisement.

Cook and Parlor Stoves, at very low prices, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

The Printer and His Type.

Perhaps there is no department of enterprise whose details are less understood, by intelligent people, than the "art preservative,"—the achievement of the types.

Every day their life long, they are accustomed to read the newspaper, and find fault with its statements, its arrangements, its looks; to plume themselves upon the discovery of some roguish and acrobatic type that gets into a frolic and stands upon its head; or some waste letter or two in it—but of the process by which the newspaper is made, the myriads of motions and the thousands of pieces necessary to its composition, they know little and think less.

They imagine they discourse of a wonder, indeed, when they speak of the fair white carpet, woven for thought to walk on, of the rags that fluttered on the back of the beggar yesterday.

But there is something more wonderful still. When we look at the hundred and fifty-two little boxes; somewhat shaded with the touch of inky fingers, that compose the printer's "case," noiseless, except the clinking of the types, as one by one they take their places in the crowning line—we think we have found the marvel of the art.

We think how many fancies in arrangements there are in the boxes, how many atoms of poetry and eloquence the printer can make here and there; if he had only a little chart to work by, how many facts in a small "handfull," how much truth in chaos.

Now he picks up the scattered elements until he holds in his hands a stanza of "Grays Elegy," or a monody upon Grimes' "All Buttoned up Before,"—Now he sets "puppy missing," now "Paradise Lost;" he arrays a bride in "small caps," and a sonnet in "nonpariel; he announces the languishing "live," in one sentence—transposes the words and deplores the days that are few and "evil" in the next.

A poor jest ticks its way slowly into the printers hand, like a clock just running down, and a strain of eloquence marches into line letter by letter. We fancy we can tell the difference by hearing by the ear, but perhaps not.

The types that told a wedding yesterday announces a burial to-morrow—perhaps the same letters.

They are the elements to make a world of—those types are a world with something in it as beautiful as spring, as rich as summer and as grand as autumn flowers that frost cannot wilt. Fruit that shall ripen for all time.

The news-paper has become the log-book of the age. It tells at what rate the world is running; we cannot find our "reckoning" without it.

True, the green-grocer may bundle up a pound of candles in our last expressed thoughts, but it is only coming to base uses, something that is done times innumerable.

We console ourselves by thinking that one can make of the newspaper what he cannot make of living oaks—a bridge for time, that he can fling over the chasm of dead years and walk safely back upon the shadowy sea into the far past. The singer shall not end his song, nor the soul be no more.

Ladies' and Gents' Arctic Ov r Shoes, for sale cheap, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

BREAK-DOWN PRICES.—Capron, corner of Chestnut and Second, is closing out his extensive stock of parlor stoves at break-down prices. Having supplied the necessities of the community he will close out the remainder of his present stock at great bargains. Give him a call. 3t.

Superfine 2-ply Carpeting $1 95 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

A New Thing.

AND A

GOOD THING.

Every one Should Have it.

SHYRRELL'S WASHING CRYSTAL.

It saves half the labor in washing, and saves your clothes by not having to rub them.

Warranted not to injure the finest fabric

3 Packages for a quarter—1 Package does a washing!

Satisfaction guaranteed or money Refunded!

CARLI & CO., Sole Agents.

Stillwater, Nov 27, 1866—12 4w

New Advertisements.

Great Watch Sale!

ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN,

Giving every Patron a Handsome and Reliable Watch for the low Price of Ten Dollars!

Without Regard to Value,

And not to be Paid for unless perfectly Satisfactory!

100	Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$250 to $750
100	Magic Cased Gold Watches	200 to 500
100	Ladies' Watches, Enameled	100 to 300
200	Gold Hunting Cronometer Watches	250 to 300
200	Gold Hunting English Levers	200 to 250
300	Gold Hunting Duplex Watches	150 to 200
500	Gold Hunting American Watches	100 to 250
500	Silver Hunting Levers	50 to 150
500	Silver Hunting Duplexes	75 to 250
500	Gold Ladies' Watches	50 to 250
1,000	Gold Hunting Lepines	50 to 75
1,000	Miscellaneous Silver Watches	50 to 100
2,500	Hunting Silver Watches	25 to 50
5,000	Assorted Watches, all kinds	10 to 75

Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. C. HICKLING & CO., 149 Broadway New York City wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent Stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificates, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is

No Lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate Transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious!

A single Certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cts., five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and an elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb Watch for $15. To agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. *Try us!*

Address, J. HICKLING & CO., 149 Broadway, New York.

8 m

PROSPECTUS.

1867.] OF THE [1867

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

Devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature and Science.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER, the best political paper, the best Commercial paper, the most valuable Family paper, the

LARGEST PAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

It publishes more telegraphic news, better market reports, and a greater variety of reliable and useful information than any other paper in America.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE, now approaching its twenty-first year, is recognized as the leading organ and exponent of the great patriotic, dominant Republican party of the Northwest. The Tribune is no ephemeral concern of doubtful duration, but a permanently established institution, known and respected throughout the United States. Its circulation exceeds the combined issues of the other Chicago dailies. Its past record and career may be pointed to with pride and pleasure by its conductors. Since the Republican party was organized the Chicago Tribune has stood by it, through evil as well as good report; never in the rear, but always in the front, beckoning it *onward and upward*; never faltering or weary, but always hopeful, earnest, fearless. Its blows have fallen incessantly on slavery, oligarchy, and treason. During the entire period of the rebellion it blew no uncertain blasts, but sounded the charge and cheered on the defenders of freedom to renewed efforts, assuring them of a glorious triumph for the right as a reward of perseverance and sacrifice.

And now, when the wicked rebellion is crushed, the oligarchy conquered, and slavery abolished, the Chicago Tribune insists that the legitimate fruits of our victory shall not be yield d back to vanquished rebels by an apostate Executive, who has basely and wickedly betrayed the loyal people who intrusted him with Presidential powers. The Tribune opens a new campaign to secure to the Union an enduring peace, and a reconstruction based on the principles of

EQUAL RIGHTS AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN!

It therefore advocates Impartial Suffrage, irrespective of color or birthplace. Right wrongs no man, and no man's rights are abridged or endangered by giving to every law-abiding citizen *all* his rights. And no scheme of reconstruction will prove satisfactory or enduring that denies equal civil and political rights and privileges to any class of loyal citizens. No *Democrat* can oppose impartial suffrage and equal rights without shameful inconsistency and stultification. And the South can never be truly free, prosperous or happy, until all its citizens are recognized as equal before the law, and equal in making the laws, which they must obey, regardless of color or position.

The Chicago Tribune sincerely believes in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and is therefore *Radical* in its aims, impulses and endeavors, and is confident of witnessing, at an early day, the acceptance and adoption of the beneficent doctrines of Republicanism in every section and subdivision of our common country.

The readers of the Tribune will bear testimony that the policies it has opposed have generally been discarded; the measures it has supported have nearly all been adopted, and that its predictions have been singularly verified. The secret of its influence on public affairs is, that it espouses what is right, earnestly, and combats that which is wrong, boldly; and the glass with which it sees into the future is implicit *Faith* in the power of Truth and the ultimate triumph of the Right.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first-class newspaper*. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard, and surpasses all its cotemporaries in the Northwest in every department of news enterprise.

It discusses every subject of interest to Western men—religious, moral, political, commercial and financial. No Western merchant, banker, farmer, mechanic, drover or manufacturer can study his own interest and do without it. No farmer should sell a bushel of wheat, corn, oats, or a pound of beef or pork without reading the Tribune. No merchant should sell his goods without reading the Tribune; no manufacturer his wares; no mechanic the product of his hands, without first consulting its well-filled, accurate and reliable columns.

The contents of each edition of the TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS of events, with the general news of the day.

2d.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

3d—REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE FROM NUMEROUS POINTS in the South, and the Capitals of the Western States, Washington, New York, St. Louis, California, Kansas, Canadas, Great Britian, France, Germany and Italy, besides occasional letters from many other points where interesting news is transpiring. No other Journal in the country employs a larger or more capable corps of correspondents.

4th—Able Editorials on Political Topics and all Subjects of current interest, and Reviews of New Publications.

5th—FULL REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.

6th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE LEGISLATURES important Speeches and Documents.

7th.—Complete Market reports, embracing everything a Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved and maintained the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.

8th.—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.

9th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND Interesting miscella y.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, PER ANNUM, $12.00; TRI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM, $6.00; WEEKLY, PER ANNUM, $2.00.

Fractional parts of the year at the same rates.

Persons remitting and ordering five or more copies of either the Tri-Weekly or Weekly editions, may retain ten per cent. of the subscription price as a commission.

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE Co., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK-KEEPING, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Penmanship.

These branches will be taught, day and evening, in Messenger Office building, second floor, front room. Young men who desire a thorough course in Book-keeping will find equal advantages with those offered in the Commercial Colleges of the country. Plain Writing taught on the Spencerian system. The school is now open, where further information may be obtained.

A. C. MONROE.

Stillwater, Nov. 6, 1866.—9 3m

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office over Westing & Schultz' store, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

R. H. SINCLAIR, and Brother, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Stillwater and vicinity that they have succeeded to the Photographic business, formerly carried on by E. F. Everitt, over the Cigar store, Main street.

Messrs. Sinclair have on hand all of Mr. Everitt's Negatives, from which Duplicates can be had at any time. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

SINCLAIR & BROTHER.

N.B. An inspection of Specimens cordially evtall.

Stilwdter, Oct. 15, 1866.—6

Taken Up.

One two year old white steer, short tail and pug horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

G. S. ABBOTT.

Stillwater, Nov. 29, 1866. no11-3w

TAKEN UP.

By the subscriber, on or about the 25th of October last, one cow, about six years old, dark color, white bag, line back, with rope on her horns, and bell on her neck.

FREDERICK ROHDA.

Marine, Nov. 13, 1866.

TAKEN UP,

By the subscriber, residing in the town of Stillwater, on the 11th of November, two cows, one large, light red in color with some white on the back and white belly, about ten years old; the other a large spotted cow, nine or ten years old, red head with large white spot in forehead.

The owner is requested to call and identify the property, pay charges and take them away

DOMINICK RUTHERFORD.

Nov 15, 1866—12 3w

TAKEN UP,

By the subscriber, living in Stillwater, one HEIFER, two years old, color black, with some sed and white The owner is requested to identify the same, pay charges and take her away

WM. G. GIBSON.

Nov 26, 1866

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint Croix Boom Corporation will be held at their office on Wednesday, December 19, 1866, at one o'clock P M

JNO. S. PROCTOR, Secretary.

Stillwater, Nov. 27, 1866.—12 3t

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court in and for the county of Washington, Minn., Commissioners to receive examine and adjust all claims and demands against the estate of Peter Carlton, late of said county deceased, will attend to the duties of their appointment at the office of the Saint Croix Boom Corporation in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 31st day of December, 1866, and on the 11th day of March 1867, from 1 to 4 o'clock P M of each of said days. The time limited for presentation of claims against said estate is six months from the 11th day of September, 1866

JOHN S. PROCTOR,
GEORGE DAVIS,
Commissioners.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF

Washington, ss.—In Probate Court.—In the matter of the estate of Louis Hille, late of said county deceased.

Rudolph Lehmicke administrator of the estate of Louis Hille, late of said county deceased, having this day appliedd to the Court for a settlement of his final account as such administrator;

It is ordered that said account be examined and adjusted before me at my office in the city of Stillwater, county of Washington and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December next at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Stillwater Messenger, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

H. R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater, Nov. 26, 1866.

$X. $10.

SEWING MACHINE.

This is the most wonderful, the cheapest and best, and the most beautiful Machine ever offered to the public for the money; this Machine is worth just as much as an $18.00 or $20.00 Machine; it will do just as much work; is not liable to get out of order, and will last a life time. Noiseless in operation; uses the straight needle; sews with a double or single thread and makes a stitch more perfect and regular than by hand and with great rapidity; will Gather, Hem, Ruffle, Shirr, Tuck, Run up Breadths, &c., &c. No change of stitch. Single Machine sent to any part of the country, by Express, nicely packed, on receipt of Price, $10.00.

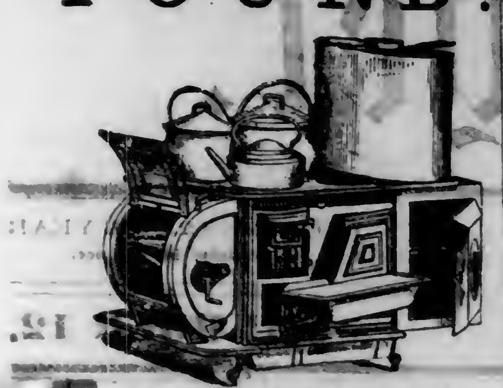
ADDRESS, C. L. BRIGGS, No. 144 Dearborn St., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Extra 3-ply Carpeting, $2 00 per yard, at HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE'S.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

F O U N D !



GREAT EXCITEMENT.

A

majority of those who read newspapers never even think of a business advertisement, and if a

MAN

actually has the best, the cheapest goods in all creation — actually selling them at Break-down prices—too few heed the fact for their own interest; and therefore I have

FOUND

It best to simply invite everybody to call and examine my extensive stock of

STOVES AND HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES,

before buying one dollar's worth elsewhere, for I can and will make it to the interest of all those who are not positively

DEAD

to their own interests, and who wish to save money, to buy everything

IN

the line of Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, House-keeping Goods, Toys, Boys' Sleighs

TIN OR PLASTIC ROOFING,

Plumbing, repairing Lumbermen's Out-fits, &c. &c., to call on

W. M. CAPRON,

In Mowers' Building, Chstnut st., in

STILLWATER.

Nov. 21, 1866–n11

PROTECTION.
FOR
Farmers and Owners of Stock.

THE

Hartford Live Stock
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Chartered Capital $500,000.

DIRECTORS:
E. N. Celloge, President.
George D. Jewett, Vice-President.
Charles R. Chapman, Mayor of City of Hartford.
Guy R Phelps, Pres't Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Henry J. Johnson, of Moore & Johnson.
E. W. Parsons, Pres't Connecticut General Life Insurance Company.
Wm. Francis, of Francis & Gridley.
Wm. G. Allen, contractor and builder.
E. J. Bassett, Gen'l Agent Ætna Fire Ins. Co.
R. A. Johnson, Sec. New England Fire Ins. Co.
Oliver D. Seymour, Collector.
W. C. Goodrich, Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both

Death and Theft.

At moderate rates of premium based on an English experience of over fifty years.

Reliable and Energetic AGENTS WANTED in every town and township in Minnesota.

Apply to
J. N. CASTLE,
Ag't for Washington and Chisago.
Nov. 12, 1866.—4w

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a license from the Probate Court, in and for the County of Washington and State of Minnesota, issued to me as guardian of Wealthy Church, Clementine Church and Melvina Church,—minors—dated the 15th day of November, 1866, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following real estate, situate in said County of Washington, and owned by said minors, subject to the widow's dower therein, viz.

The south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section no. 22, in township no. 32, N. of R. no. 20, W.

Said sale to be made at the front door of the Register of Deed's office in Stillwater, in said county, on the 13th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M, of that day. Terms of sale—cash.

NELS ROSENQUIST,
Guardian.
no11–4w

H. B. MURDOCK,
INSURANCE AGENT,
STILLWATER, MINN.

Represents the following well known reliable Companies:

	Assets.
HOME INS. CO of N. Y.	$3,596,923 00
SECURITY INS. CO. of N. Y.	1,518,964 62
ARCTIC INS. CO. of N. Y.	614,101 18
HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO. of Hartford,	1,573,450 69
CITY FIRE INS. CO. Hartford, Ct.	440,651 72
ST. PAUL FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.	522,135 80
TRAVELERS' INS. CO, Hartford (Life&accl)	650,000 00
ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO. Hartford, Ct.	3,151,148 75
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S.	2,000,000 00

Rates as low as in any responsible Companies.

A. B. EASTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

At the Messenger Office, Stillwater.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

New Goods! New Goods

Just Received at

THE NEW STORE!

We are now opening a Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALPACCAS,
MOHAIRS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
VALENCIAS,
POPLINS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
CORSETS,
BALMORALS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
MUSLINS,
DENINS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES,
CHECKS,
BUCK GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
LINSEYS,
CRASH,
DRILLS,
HATS & CAPS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
MENS' UNDER GARMENTS,
LADIES' WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
AND ALL KINDS
Of Worsted Goods.

YANKEENOTIONS, EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also a Splendid Assortment of

GROCERIES.

These Goods are all new, having been purchased this Fall, and we are offering them at prices that defy competition.

WEBSTER, SCHOOMAKER & VALENTINE.

Stillwater, Oct. 3—3m9

HO! FOR DANIELS'!

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THE LARGEST

AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dry Goods and Yankee Notions

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

CONSITTING IN PART OF

BRADLEYS' HOOP SKIRTS,

ALL SIZES & WIDTHS

Which the Ladies Must all Have!

All Wool Delaines,

Empress Cloths, Plaids,

Plain and Figured Alpaccas,

FRENCH MARINOES, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Plain and Twilled Flannels, all Colored; Opera Flannels; Corsets, all styles, together with a full stock of Embroidery, Edgings and Insertions, Embroidered Collars & Cuffs, Breakfast Shawls

AND CAPES.

—Heavy Winter—

Shawls & Blankets, all sizes, Balmoral Skirts, Silk Beltings, all widths, Plain Balmoral Hose, Full stock of Plain and Fancy Yarns, and many other articles too numerous to

MENTION—ALL GOING AT PRICES THAT WILL

DEFY ANY FAIR COMPETITION.

☞ Please give me a call and see for Yourselves. ☜

JOSEPH DANIELS.

P. S. I AM ALSO AGENT FOR

SINGERS' NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

NEEDLES AND OIL FOR THE SAME ALWAYS FOR SALE.

Oct. 3, 1866–4tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Stillwater.

CAPITAL - - $50,000.00.

CHARLES SCHEFFER President.
L. HOSPES, Vice-President.
O. R. ELLIS Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Louis Hospes, J. E. Thompson, Charles Scheffer, Horace Thompson, O. R. Ellis.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1861. n33.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

E. G. BUTTS & CO.'Y, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, STILLWATER, MIN., Will buy and sell real estate, pay taxes for non-residents, and attend promptly to all matters connected with a general real estate business. Terms moderate. Office, Main street, near Myrtle. June 6, 1866–3m

---

A. C. LULL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Also Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine.

OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Stillwater, June 6, 1866–tf

BLANKS!

Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

MAMMOTH CASH HOUSE.

HERSEY, STAPLES & DOE,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA,

At the old stand of HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL,

CORNER MAIN AND MYRTLE STREETS,

Offer to the trade of Washington County and the Saint Croix Valley, at prices which defy competition,

The Most Attractive
—AND—
LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
General Merchandise
Ever on sale in Stillwater

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

WOOLENS,	*WHITE GOODS,*	*COTTON FLANNELS,*
DRESS GOODS,	*FLANNELS,*	*SHIRTING STRIPES,*
PRINTS,	*DELAINES,*	*SHAWLS,*
CORD and BL'K ALPACCA	*TABLE DAMASK,*	*YANKEE NOTIONS,*
PLAID EMPRESS CLOTH,	*LINEN DIAPER,*	*GENTS FURNISHING*
LADIES CLOTH, PLAID,	*AMERICAN and RUSSIAN*	*GOODS*
do do PLAIN,	*CRASH,*	*KNIT WORSTED GOODS*
ALL WOOL DELAINE,	*NAPKINS, &c. &c.*	*DENIMS,*

BROWN & BLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.

An Immense stock of
—OF—

CLOTHING.

CARPETING,

Hartford Manufacturing Company's Best Goods.

Extra 3-ply, Superfine & Extra 2-ply, Venetian stair, Hemp Carpeting, Velvet & Jute Rugs.

HATS & CAPS.

Otter bound caps, St. Paul style, Silk Plush caps.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WM. MARGERSON & SONS' Celebrated Custom made Boots—"Large enough for any man, or small enough for any boy." Ladies' "C. O. D." Boots in Lasting, Calf, Goat and Kid. New pairs given where the "C. O. D." Boots prove defective, if but little worn when returned. Also, a full line of other makes at very low figures.

Meriden Britiania Co., and Rogers Bro. Silver Plated Ware, Branded "A, No. 1."

TABLE SPOONS,	BUTTER KNIVES,
TEA and SUGAR SPOONS,	SALT SPOONS,
DESERT SPOONS,	MUSTARD SPOONS, &c.

An Immense Stock of

HARDWARE.

IRON, STEEL and NAILS.

60 Doz. B. Kelley's and North Wayne axes. New House Traps. Coil Chain, from ¼ inch to ⅝ inch diameter.

STOVES.

Troy and Pittsburg casting. Tin ware, made of one X tin.

CROCKERY.

WHITE GRANITE WARE, C C WARE, GLASS WARE.

LAMPS.

PLAIN GLASS, CUT GLASS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, CHINA.

ALSO, a large stock of Parian marble goods, consisting of 'A. Lincoln' busts, Vases, Moustache cups, &c. &c., "just the kind for Christmas presents."

CORDAGE—All sizes. PAPER HANGINGS—A new and large assortment; prices from 15 cents to one dollar per roll. SHADES—Cottage shades, Rustic shades, Green paper shades, Painted shades. A full and complete stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Beef, Flour & Grain, Baltimore Canned Fruits, by the case or can. Those persons who did not "put up" any fruit this fall in consequence of high price of sugars, will do well to give us a call, as we are bound to sell.

DRIED FRUITS—75 bbls dried apples, dried peaches, prunes, dried currants, raisins, &c.

OILS.—Carbon Oil, Lard Oil, Blea Whale Oil, Boiled Linseed Oil.

GLASS.

TO LUMBERMEN we offer superior inducements for every thing that goes to make an outfit for "the woods"—such as axes, broad axes, adzes, cross cut saws, planes, augers, bits, drawing-knives, spoke shaves, Farriers' tools, Files, Hickory ox-bows, fine finish. Blankets and blanketing, Camp Kettles, Bake ovens, Bean pots, Fry pans, Tin Bakers, Cordage, &c. &c.

Stillwater, Nov., 1866.—9 6w

PHOTOGRAPHIC.
—o—
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
Wholesale and retail.
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c.

Stereoscopic Views of the War,

From negatives made in the various campaigns, and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

Stereoscopic Views on Glass.

Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties, from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors &c.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects; including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with order.

The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. n11

Notice to Lumbermen.

The undersigned have for sale 15 tons of good hay, within three miles of the south end of Rice Lake on Yellow River, and the following goods at their store:

5700 lbs Corn Meal.
20 prs Brown Blankets, $5 50 to $6 a pair.
Buckskin Moccasins and Mittens,
Good Plug Tobacco by the box at 75 cents a pound.

And many other goods at equally low figures. For further particulars inquire at their store at St. Croix Fall, Wis.

P. B. LACY & CO.

Nov. 6.—9-3w

DR. J. C. RHODES,

Physician and Surgeon.

Murdock's Block,

In the room recently occupied W. M. McCluer

STILLWATER, MINN.

Having returned from the Medical and Surgical Department of the Army, has resumed practice in this city. n19

CORNMAN & STICKNEY

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

A. B. STICKNEY, *Claim Agent.*

Office in Bernheimer's Block.

Over Schlenk's Clothing Store, Stillwater, Min.

Will pay particular attention to prosecuting Soldiers' Claims in the Department at Washington.

L. R. CORNMAN A. B. STICKNEY.

ST. PAUL

Foundry & Machine Shop.

Third & Wacouta streets, St. Paul, Minn.

BRAINARD & CO.

Are now prepared to do all kinds of Castings and Machine Work, also Copper, Sheet Iron, and Smith Work, a superior style and finish, and at low prices.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PUTTING UP HOT AIR FURNACES.

The highest cash price paid for old iron and copper.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

H. J. BRAINARD. A. WILSON. W. H. WEBB.

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15 The Presidents, Cashiers and Treasurers of 3 Banks indorse the circular Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.—n47-3m.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES

Are superior to all others for

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy; noiseless; durable; and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.

Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616, Broadway, New York. n46-1y.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

H. M. CRANDALL

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuff's

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

PATENT MEDICINES &C.

A LARGE

And Complete Stock

LINSEED OIL,

VARNISHES, BENZOLE, BRUSHES,

White Lead,

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, MANUFACTURERS' STOCK, SOAP MAKERS' & TANNERS' STOCK,

CARBON OIL AND PURE ALCOHOL

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Terms Cash, ... Prices Low.

Stillwater, Oct. 3, 1865.

RECONSTRUCTION!

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF informing my old friends and customers and the public generally, that I have

RE-OPENED,

at the old stand—SAWYER HOUSE BUILDING—corner of Myrtle and Second streets, Stillwater, where I propose to keep a FULL and GOOD assortment of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY WARE,
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and all articles usually found in a general Store in this country, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest

FOR CASH.

Old Customers and all others are cordially invited to call and examine our stock.

Mr. JOTHAM LOWELL, so well known to all my old customers, will act as my agent for the present, which is a sufficient assurance that all comers will be well treated.

WILLIAM TIBBETTS.

Stillwater, Oct. 4th, 1865.

Dont Read This

CARLI & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

STILLWATER, MINN.,

Desire to speak a piece: ss., viz., to wit namely, as follows -

If in order, would say that we are in receipt of and constantly receiving a full, vast and varied assortment, stock and supply of,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

OILS, GLASSWARE,

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,

CURTAINS,
WALL PAPER
AND BORDERING,

BIRD CAGES,
TOILET SOAPS,
Perfumery,

CUTLERY,
HUNTING & FISHING

APPARATUS,

STATIONERY, Dry and Wet,

The latter for medicinal purposes only.

We would call particular attention to a novel article in the way of a Pocket Lantern, a desideratum long needed. Call and see it.

CITY DRUG STORE.

Lake House Building.

Stillwater, Nov. 1866—9

New Store!

KAISER & KNOTT

Beg leave to announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity that they have opened a NEW STORE on Main street, and intend to keep on hand, at all times, a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
YANKEE NOTIONS &c.,

which they propose to sell at the lowest living rates. Call in and see our new stock.

KAISER & KNOTT.

Stillwater, May, 1866.—36 1y.

Special Notices --- Attention.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, Free, by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
40-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 33 Chambers St., New York.
40-1y

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.
40-1y

Whiskers! Whiskers!

Dr L O Montes' Corrolia, the greatest stimulator in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face or chin; never known to fail. Sample for trial sent free to any one desirous of testing its merits. Address REEVES & Co., 78 Nassau street, N. Y.—3m-spn

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THE SAWYER HOUSE!

THE PLACE FOR TRAVELERS!
THE PLACE FOR BOARDERS!
THE PLACE FOR FAMILIES!
THE PLACE FOR EXCURSIONISTS!
THE PLACE FOR PLEASURE-SEEKERS!
The Place for Everybody!

This is one of the most commodious Hotels in the North West, and for years past has stood at the head of the list of first-class Houses. It has recently been re-furnished throughout, with a view to the accommodation of the growing wants of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley. The rooms are of unusually

Large Dimensions,

well ventillated, and elegantly furnished. All of the appointments have been arranged with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests.

Within a few miles of the city, the finest fishing and hunting grounds of Minnesota can be found. Livery tables for the accommodation of guests are abundant, while the steamboat and stage facilities—permeating every portion of the State daily—cannot be excelled by any other locality.

Terms moderate—Fare unexcelled by any other Hotel.

JOHN LOWELL, Proprietor.
ALBERT LOWELL, *Superintendent.*
Stillwater June 20, 1866. 40

ATTENTION, LADIES!

Don't fail to call at Mower's Block for

Straw-bleaching & Coloring

Give us a trial—we defy competition.

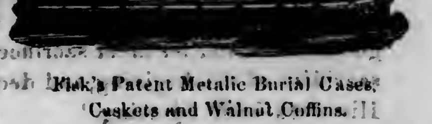
Felt and Beaver hats altered to the latest style

S. J. RICHMOND.

Stillwater, May, 1866.—33 6m

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c



Fisk's Patent Metalic Burial Cases, Caskets and Walnut Coffins.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. J. PIERPONT, Surgeon-Dentist. (Rooms in Photograph Gallery, until further notice.)

Dr. Pierpont hopes by the satisfactory practice he has had in Stillwater, and the tests of his skill in the manipulations of Dentistry, that he has satisfied the public as to his skill in the science and art of his profession.

All in want of Dental operations are referred to my patients, who are many.

To those in want of artificial work I am permitted to refer to Dr. H. M. Noyes, Mrs. H M. Sawyer, S. M Sawyer, Esq.

All work warranted.
Will remain all winter.

P. S.—I am in no way connected with travelling and irresponsible Dentists.

Sept. 12, 1866.—n1 tf.

CASTLE & CAMERON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

STILLWATER - MINNESOTA.

Collections made and the business of a general agency promptly attended to.

OFFICE IN HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK.

HO! SPORTSMEN!

THE SUBSCRIBER is agent for the sale of "HOWARD'S BREECH LOADING RIFLE," in many respects the most perfect fire-arm ever invented. An expert gunner can readily load and fire TWENTY SHOTS PER MINUTE. They will be sold from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other Breech Loading arm now in use. Please call at my office and examine them.

A. VAN VORHES.

Stillwater, June 15, 1866—40-3t

HOWARD'S NEW SPORTING RIFLE AND SHOT GUN.

(AGENT'S CERTIFICATE.)

This certifies that we have this day appointed Mr. A. VAN VORHES our only authorized Agent for the sale of the

"HOWARD'S SPORTING RIFLE AND SHOT GUN,"

with full power to appoint Sub-Agents.

JAMES T. ALLEY & CO.

St. Paul, Minn June 20, 1866.

MISSING ISSUE OR PAGE

Issue Missing or Damaged

Place of Publication: Stillwater

Title: MESSENGER

Date: Nov. 28, 1866

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Date of 1st request: ______

Date of 2nd request: ______

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